FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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TISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents
for the first, and thirty cents for each
publication. Advertisers are requested
number of insertions desired, or they
inued till forbid, and charged accord-

the Editor must be post paid.

For Sale,

KEGS White Lead ground in oil; part
ure, part common.
uarter casks London Particular Madei-
ra Wine, imported direct, by
J. HUSKE & SON.
5, 1837. 54tf.

TTON GINS,

T REDUCED PRICES.
anufacture, will be kept constantly on
the Store of Hall & Johnson, Fay-
a credit of six months, or 5 per cent.
cash.
JOHN W. POWELL.
6, 1837. 54-3m.

ESTIVAL.

THIS fine Horse, by Eclipse and Timoleon the real four mile stock at last, has returned from his Spring Season in Vir- now in fine condition. He will be al- Mares this Fall—say from now until ember.
hereby given to his Patrons and Breed- will remain at home next Spring.
JNO. McLEOD.
Johnston County, August 10, 1837. } 54-3t.

Notice.

EAS, my wife FANNY HAILES, has my bed and board without any just is is therefore to forewarn all persons ing or crediting her on my account, as ay any debts of her contracting.
JOHN HAILES.
County, Aug. 10, 1837. 54 3wpd.

Sheriff's Sale.

be sold before the Court House Door, Moore County, on the 3d Monday in Oc-, the following LANDS, or so much will satisfy the Taxes due thereon for 34, 35 and 36, and costs of advertis-

on Pait's creek, joining the lands artal Brady and Robt. Wilson dec.
ed at $150
on Governor's creek, held by Bur- Dowd, joining Duncan McLeod's James Worthy, valued at 250
on Buffalow creek, held by Ja- Steels, joining the lands of B. Bo- ghs and others, valued at 160
do held by James Atkins, joining B. oughs and Jacob Steels, Sen., va- d at 100
on Lick creek, held by Neill Mc. d, joining the lands of John Dan- ly, dec'd, valued at 100
held by same, on the Waterry nch, joining the lands of John Rit- dec. and Jacob Steels, sen. valued 150
on Tom's creek, held by do., join- the lands of John Cole and others, ued at 100
joining Malcom Black's land, va- d at 100
on Little river, joining the land of ncan Blue, valued at 150
on Richland creek, near or includ- the Locust Spring, valued at 150
of land on Little Buffalow, joining lands of Johnson Wicker, former- owned by Philander Burklow, va- d at 50
of land on the waters of Buffalow ek, joining the lands of Archibald Pherson and the heirs of A. Dal- pple, valued at 5
of land, on the waters of Richland ek, joining the lands of Elizabeth , Thomas Bryant & others, claim- by the heirs of George Graham, va- d at 150
given in by Hugh Moore, dec., for year 1834, valued at 2000
for 1835, same 2000
on Lick creek, not listed, joining n'l McNeill and John Dannielly, ued at 30
of land on Buffalow creek, belong- to the heirs of Sam. Perry, joining Boroughs and others, valued at 100
of land, lying on Crain's creek, ning the lands of Neill McNeill and ers, listed by Dan'l McNeill, and ued at 200
of land on both sides of the Locust anch, joining the lands of Wm. Cad- ll and others, belonging to the heirs Wm. Griffith, dec'd, valued at 50
e House and Lot, in the town of rthage, claimed by Angus McDon- & others, valued at 2000
e House and Lot in the town of rthage, claimed by Archibald Mun- e, valued at 600
res of land on Crain's creek, claim- by the heirs of John Armstrong, c'd., adjoining the lands of David aham and others, valued at 40
of land on the waters of Crane's ek, joining the lands of Archibald aham and others, valued at 50
EVANDER McINTOSH, Sh'ff.
9, 1837. 54 ts.

e of North Carolina,

Cumberland Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

arroll } Petition for Divorce.
rroll. }

earing to the satisfaction of the Court, n alias subpœna in this case has been issued and returned by the Sheriff of nty "Not to be found," it is therefore *by the Court*, that proclamation at the use door be made by the Sheriff, for the to appear as commanded by the sub- d the same having been done, *Ordered* ication be made in the *No. Carolina* nd *Fayetteville Observer*, for the term months, according to law, requiring ndant, Algea Carroll to make her ap- at the next term of this Court, on the ay after the 4th Monday in September then and there answer, plead or demur tition, or it will be taken pro confesso ex parte.
s, Henry W. Ayer, Clerk of said Court, this 25th day of July, A. D. 1837.
HENRY W. AYER.

THE Subscriber has on hand a few *Fine* and *Common HATS*, which he will sell low for cash.
A. M. CAMPBELL.
August 8, 1837. 53 3t.

THE SUBSCRIBER

IS now receiving from the Landing a general assortment of LEATHER, which he offers to sell low for cash, consisting of Skirting, Harness, Bridle, Sole Leather, large and stout wax Calf Skins, Seal do., wax and grain Upper, Binding, Lining and Padding Skins.
Also, a new assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemens' BOOTS AND SHOES, which he warrants to be of the first quality.
☞Manufacturing carried on as usual.
B. BEACH.
Fayetteville, Aug 9, 1837. 53tf.

SPEAR & PATTEN,

145, *Water street, New York,*

HAVE received their Fall Supply of BOOTS and SHOES, which they offer for sale on reasonable terms, consisting of
10,000 pair stout Russett plantation Brogans,
10,000 pair do black Brogans and Shoes,
10,000 pair men's fine calf and kip Brogans,
10,000 pair boys' heavy russett & black Brogans,
8,000 pair men's fine calf sewed and pegged Shoes,
8,000 pair do kip sewed and pegged Shoes,
3,000 pair do fine calf sewed & pegged Boots,
4,000 pair do stout pegged and water proof Boots,
5,000 pair do fine kid, morocco & seal Pumps,
10,000 pair Ladies' fine and low priced kid and morocco Shoes and Bootees,
7,000 pair do fine kid and prunella Slippers,
10,000 pair boys' bound Bootees and Shoes,
5,000 pair youths' bound do do do.
10,000 pair misses' and children's Shoes & Bootees.

—*Also*—
300 cases low priced black and drab fur Hats,
200 cases black and drab wool Hats.
August 9, 1837. 53 3w.

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers having obtained Letters of Administration on the Estate of Duncan McRae, Esq., at the last County Court of Montgomery, held on the first Monday of July inst., do hereby notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them for payment, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.—Those indebted to the Estate are requested to make immediate payment, or they will be proceeded against according to law.
ELIZA McRAE, Adm'rx.
DANIEL McRAE, and } Adm'rs.
ALEX'R LITTLE, }
July 28, 1837. 53 5w.

Twenty Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on Monday, the 31st of July, two Negroes of the following description: a negro woman, about thirty-five or forty years of age, by the name of ELIZA; she has a light complexion for a negro, about the common size, speaks quickly, and is a smart and intelligent woman; she has been accustomed to waiting in the house. She has a very large head of hair, and full mouth.
Also, her son BEN, sometimes called Abel; a mulatto boy, about 17 years of age; he is lame in his left hand, and is a little cross eyed. He is slow in speaking, with a smiling countenance; he resembles an Indian in appearance. It is expected that these Negroes will make for Currituck county, North Carolina, as they were both from that County, and the woman several years ago runa way, and was taken up and put in jail at Raleigh; N. Carolina.
I will pay twenty dollars reward for their ap prehension and delivery to me, near Cheraw, and all reasonable expenses, or for their delivery in any jail in South or North Carolina, so I may get them; or ten dollars for either of them.
THOS. G. ELLERBE.
Near Cheraw, August 1, 1837. 53-4t.

Transylvania University.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

THE Trustees having re-organized this Department of the Institution, by the re-appointment of three members of the former Faculty; the election of Drs. EBERLE, MITCHELL and CROSS, late Professors in the Medical College of Ohio; and the creation of an Adjunct Professorship of Anatomy and Surgery, the Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday of November, with the following Faculty:
Anatomy and Surgery, by B. W. Dudley, M. D., Professor, and James M. Bush, M. D., Adjunct Professor.
Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, by James C. Cross, M D.
Theory and Practice, by John Eberle, M. D.
Obstetrics and the Diseases of Women and Children, by Wm. H. Richardson, M. D.
Materia Medica and Medical Botany, by Charles W. Short, M. D.
Chemistry and Pharmacy, by Thomas D. Mitchell, M. D.
Each of the Teachers will lecture daily—Sabbaths excepted. The fees of the entire course, including Matriculation and the use of the Library, will be $105. The Graduation fee, $20.
☞Notes of all solvent State Banks, will be received by the Faculty.
By order of the Faculty,
JAMES C. CROSS, Dean.
July, 1837. 52-11w

Dwelling House to Rent.

A CONVENIENT and pleasantly situated Dwelling, on Gillespie street, for rent, and possession given on the 1st of October next.
C. P. MALLETT.
July 26, 1837. 51-tf.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having qualified as Executor to the last Will and Testament of JOHN M. DOBBIN, deceased, hereby notifies all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make *immediate* payment, as further indulgence cannot be given; and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law; or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.
JAMES C. DOBBIN, *Executor.*
June 13, 1837. 145tf.

Umbrella Lost.

A BLACK SILK UMBRELLA, with a small black knob, set with pearl, and a small brass plate on the side with "Forbes" engraved on it, was lost on Sunday evening last. The finder will please return it to this office.
May 31, 1837. 43-tf.

For Rent.

THE STORE at present occupied by Mr. P. I. Tillinghast, on Hay street, will be rented for one year. Possession given on the 1st September next. For terms, apply to
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.
July 22, 1837. 51tf

Notice to Land Buyers.

THE Subscriber intending to remove to the West, offers for sale the following LANDS, lying on Cape Fear River, in the County of Cumberland, thirty miles above Fayetteville, viz:
400 acres, two miles above Fox's Island,
320 do one mile below McNeill's Ferry,
230 do two do. above Averasborough,
4000 do Piney Land, including his Dwelling, on which is a Saw and Grist Mill, and within four miles of Cape Fear river.
All or any part of the above Land will be sold to suit purchasers, and the payment made easy. The Land will be shewn at any time by the Subscriber.
DUSHEE SHAW.
July 27, 1837. 52 3m.

NEW BOOKS.

WASHINGTON IRVING'S ROCKY MOUNTAINS, or adventures in the Far West; Bulwer's Athens, its rise and fall; Tuggs at Ramsgate, by the author of the Pickwick Papers; Crichton, by the author of Rookwood; Travels in Egypt, Arabia Petræ, and the Holy Land; Victims of Society, by the Countess of Blessington; Missouri Harmony; Ruled Paper, &c.
Just received by
E. J. HALE.
August 1, 1837.

For Sale.

25 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
175 bags Rio, Laguira and P. Rico Coffee,
10 do. Java ditto,
45 hhds. Molasses,
3000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
500 sacks ditto,
1000 bushels Alum Salt,
50 sacks Liverpool Blown Salt,
By CHARLES T. HAIGH.
August 2, 1837. 52-4w

For Sale,

10 bbls. St. Croix SUGAR,
5 bbls. treble refined Loaf SUGAR,
5 Do. double do do do
5 Do. single do do do
1 Chest fresh Hyson TEA,
1 Do. black do
3 bbls. Cider Vinegar,
12 old English Dairy Cheese,
10 half bbls. No. 1 Mackerel,
3 quintals Cod Fish,
10 boxes, 2 doz. each, old Madeira Wine,
10 baskets *superior* Champagne,
2 casks London Porter,
5 doz. old Port Wine,
3 qr. casks Teneriffe Wine,
3 qr. do Sicily Madeira do.
20 bbls. calcined Plaster Paris,—by
JNO. HUSKE & SON, *Green street.*
July 19, 1837. 50tf.

100 pieces heavy Cotton Bagging,

For sale by
JOHN McARN.
July 22. 51tf.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, June Term, 1837.

Charles P. Mallett, }
vs. } ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT.
William Locke. }

No Goods or Chattels, Lands or Tenements to be found in my Bailiwick, summoned Robert McRackan as Garnishee.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, William Locke, has removed beyond the limits of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, it is therefore *Ordered by the said Court*, that publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six weeks, successively, that unless the said Defendant be and appear before the Justices of our said Court, on the first Monday in September next, and then and there replevy, plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's claim, judgment pro confesso will be taken against him for the amount thereof, and the amount condemned in the hands of the Garnishee.
Witness, John L. Atkins, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of June, A. D. 1837.
[51 6t.] JOHN L. ATKINS, Cl'k.

$25 Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, living in Abbeville District, S. C. in the month of May last, a negro man named SIMON, about 26 years of age, rather stout and chunky, copper coloured, formerly the property of Jonathan Jessop, of Fayetteville. N. C. He has been seen lately in the neighborhood of Bryant Wright's, in Cumberland county, and will no doubt be found in that neighborhood, or about Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to Neill Johnson, of Fayetteville, or to the Subscriber.
THOS. L. WHITLOCK.
Abbeville District, S. C., July 25, 1837. 52tf

State of North Carolina.

ANSON COUNTY.
Superior Court of Equity, Spring Term, 1837.
Thomas Hubbard and wife Nancy, }
vs. }
Moses Moore and wife Elizabeth and others. }

PETITION FOR SALE OF REAL ESTATE.
IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Lewis Melton and wife Rebecca, Harmon Adams and wife Rachel, Lewis Graves and wife Miriam, Philip May and wife Susanna, Jonathan May and wife Catharine, Willie Mangrum, and Thomas Lewis, defendants in the above case, reside beyond the limits of this State, *It is therefore Ordered*, That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer*, for six successive weeks, in order that the defendants may appear before the Hon'ble the Judge of the Court of Equity, for the County of Anson, at the Court House in Wadesborough, on the 2d Monday in September next, then and there to show cause, if any they can, why the prayer of the Petitioners should not be granted, otherwise the petition will be taken pro confesso as to them, and heard ex parte.
Witness, *William E. Troy*, Cl'k and Master of said Court of Equity, at Office, in Wadesboro', the 2d Monday of March, A. D., 1837, and in the 62d year of American Independence.
(52 6w.) WM. E. TROY, C. M. E.

50 HHDS. Prime MOLASSES,

For sale by
GEO. McNEILL.
July 31, 1837. 52 4w

Committed,

TO the Jail of Robeson County, on the 27th of July, a negro man who calls himself JIM, about 21 years of age, five feet 8 or 10 inches high, very dark complexion, and says he belongs to Mr. James Kelly, of Cumberland County. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take said negro away, or he will be dealt with as the law directs.
JNO. A. ROWLAND, *Jailor.*
Lumberton, August 1, 1837. 52-tf

J. A. Pleasants, M. D.
Dentist,

WILL be in Fayetteville shortly; he has just returned from Europe, and has a fine collection of beautiful TEETH.
February 9, 1837. 27tf

$25 REWARD,

WILL be paid to any person who will lodge my man DICK, in any jail in the State. Dick is a Brick-Layer and Plasterer by trade, and has worked in most of the Counties in the Eastern part of the State. He is a stout black fellow, about 26 years of age, and plausible in his carriage.
WM. H. BEATTY.
Bladen, May 30, 1837. 43 tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber gives notice to all whom it may concern, in shipping, receiving, and paying freights on the Cape Fear between Wilmington and Fayetteville, that he is compelled to raise the price or lay up his Boats. By a careful examination of the business of the steam boats on our river, the Proprietors all agree, that there is nothing made at the prices of carrying. The expenses of the Boats are paid monthly; the Tolls increase to an enormous amount and must be paid. After working twelve months, by the most rigid economy the Boat Owners are satisfied by fair experiment, they cannot make a surplus sufficient to repair the boats. This is the season that the merchant is preparing to go North to purchase his Goods, and I consider it the proper time to advise him, at what rate I will agree to bring his freights up. I am well prepared to do a part of the carrying trade of the river, having a good Steam Boat, sufficient Tow Boats, convenient Warehouses on the bank of the river, and will receive and forward up and down, freights at the following rates: 25 per cent. on the amount of the freight bill, the bills to be paid when the Goods are delivered—all payments in North Carolina notes.
A well qualified Agent will attend in Fayetteville, to all business of the concern. I wish those persons who suffered by the loss of the John Walker, to observe this notice particularly, as it would be a matter impossible to pay them that loss, without an increase on the rates; also, those persons that have given me the Agency of their Goods, as pay day, twenty-five per cent., exclusive of the tolls, and cash payment, may change the character of our understanding. All now have due notice; ship where you please. I offer no reference, as I have always done a straight business and intend to pursue my old track. Goods will always be forwarded by the first boat.
DOYLE O'HANLON.
July 5, 1837. 48-f.

FROM THE NORFOLK BEACON.

THE RAIL ROAD ACCIDENT.

The catastrophe of Friday was one of the most thrilling that has ever happened in this country. The three young ladies, as stated by us, were killed, but the servant had not died at the last accounts. A friend who was present at the residence of Mr. Goodwin, describes the scene as one of the most affecting he ever witnessed. Beds were in every room, and the wounded were upon them tossing to and fro in their agony. The medical profession of Suffolk did its duty nobly, and were aided by their brethren from Portsmouth; and the promptness with which Dr. Williamson of the navy volunteered his valuable services is worthy of honorable mention. Conduct like this is well adapted to render our gallant navy still dearer to the people. The ladies of Suffolk, to their immortal honor, hastened to the scene of calamity, and performed those duties, which woman, on such occasions, can alone render.
Truly was Friday a day of disasters, and two more lives were lost on the return of the cars to Suffolk, from the residence of Mr. Goodwin. Two men were walking along the track of the railway between ten and eleven o'clock at night, and the cars passed over them without the knowledge of the engineer. One was killed instantly, and the other cannot survive.
Let the reader keep in mind that these accidents have no more necessary connexion with the advantage or disadvantage of *rail road* travelling, than an accidental meeting of a coach with a common cart affects the character of an ordinary road. The cars, although meeting with such force, could not be driven from the track. The case will be strictly examined, and the law will award its decree.
We subjuin the following account from the Portsmouth Times of Saturday.
For the first time since the construction of the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road, has it fallen to our lot to record one of those melancholy accidents, which defy the ordinary exertion of prudence, on the part of companies, and setting at naught all their foresight, seem destined at times to visit that as every other mode of travelling.
On Thursday afternoon our town was animated by the arrival of two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen, from the country on the line of the Rail Road. After a brief sojourn, during which, they visited the numerous works worthy of notice in the vicinity, they started yesterday morning at eight o'clock, the regular hour, on their return. The passage to Suffolk was expeditious, and unattended by any accident. Not so their farther progress. When about two miles from that town, in passing through a deep cut, near a curve where the descent is rapid to the bank of a small creek, those in charge of the train were suddenly surprised by the appearance, within a few rods, of a locomotive, followed by a very heavy lumber train, descending with great rapidity the plain to the opposite side of the creek. Every effort was made by the two engineers to check the advance of their respective locomotives. In the case of the passenger engine it was successful. The small bridge across the creek was reached, and a contrary revolution or two was effected—but all attempts at prevention were useless. The lumber train dashed down the plain with accumulated velocity, and rushed upon the other with appalling force. The engines were driven back to a considerable distance. Sixty or eighty passengers leaped out before or at the moment of collision, and were precipitated down an embankment, from twenty to thirty feet high. In effecting their escape several limbs were broken, and other injuries received, but contrary to the usual results of such accidents, the severer fate was reserved for those who remained in the cars. In rebounding the engine was driven upon the largest passenger car in front, bearing down to the earth one extremity, and impelling the vehicle with the other extremity elevated directly on the second and third cars, which were crushed instantly beneath the pressure. In these cars were many ladies and gentlemen.—Upon one seat three young ladies, Miss Roberts, Miss McLenny, and Miss Ely were immediately killed by the incumbent mass. Besides these we have heard of no deaths that immediately ensued, though painful rumors have reached us of several persons being in imminent danger.
In such a scene of havoc, it is wonderful that the loss of life ceased here. The cars were filled with passengers some of whom escaped unhurt, but the majority received severe wounds or had limbs broken.
Whether any blame is to be attached to any one in this lamentable transaction, is yet to be determined. The nature of the spot where the trains met was such as to exclude all hope of arresting their progress and preventing a violent collision. What could be done was performed. The engineer and fireman with the commander of the passenger train stuck to their posts till every exertion was proved to be fruitless, and then consulted their own safety in leaping from the engines. The commander of the lumber train remained on his engine and escaped unhurt. But as the road is a single track, with turn-outs as they are termed, at convenient distances, the question has been agitated how far the last named officer was justified in not awaiting the passage of the other engine. This point will be properly investigated however by another tribunal, and we leave it accordingly; remarking that he having but six miles to perform in reaching Suffolk, while the other had before him a distance of 16 miles, conceived himself to possess ample time to make the run with safety, of which the result has been so disastrous.
The sad tidings reached Portsmouth about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, several hours after the occurrence. Our physicians immediately availed themselves of the opportunity afforded them, by the departure of another engine, and went to the relief of the sufferers. What was the result of their mission has not transpired. But we are pained to add that the very engine which bore healings on its wings, proved before midnight a minister of death. During a violent storm of thunder and rain, while the engine was on its return from the scene of death to Suffolk, two men walking on the track towards the town were knocked down, one of whom died instantly, and the other was wounded beyond the hope of recovery. This was pure accident. The engineer neither saw the men, before the contact, nor was aware of the event till he had been sometime in Suffolk. The names of the sufferers were Woodward and Oliver. The day's history was one of disaster, yet painful as it was, and not standing alone in the annals of Rail Roads, there is no cause for the growth of any prejudices against the mode of travelling. Of two hundred and fifty persons how large a proportion escaped uninjured! Compare with this the sweeping disasters in steam navigation, the dreadful stage accidents, which frequently, out of seven or nine persons consign to the grave as many as have now perished, and no sane mind can come to a conclusion other than this—that the rail road car is at the same time the most expeditious and secure travelling instrument known to the world.
Since the above was written we received further particulars.
The passengers in the regular train and gentlemen witnesses of the occurrence, concur in an entire acquittal of the least blame or inattention on the part of the Agent and Engineer of the regular train. To their promptness in reversing the engine so soon as the other train was seen to emerge from the curve, may in a great measure be ascribed the very slight fatality, (all things considered,) which occurred. The conduct of Messrs. Niemeyer and Perry entitles them to the commendation of the Rail Road Company, as also to that of the passengers under their charge.
No car was thrown down the embankment, as was reported yesterday. There were thirteen cars in all—not one of which left the track except the second, which was thrown across the road. The engines sustained trifling injury.
Among the medical gentlemen who repaired to the scene was Dr. Williamson, Surgeon of the U. S. Naval Hospital, who is ever ready in the cause of suffering humanity, and who promptly contributed his valuable aid on the occasion. The sufferers were lodged at the residence of Richard Goodwin, Esqr. whose rooms up stairs and down were filled with beds. Drs. Riddick, Webb and Cohoon, of Suffolk, had rendered the proper surgical aid. The kindest attentions were received by the wounded from Mr. Goodwin and family, and ladies from Suffolk. A friend thus represents a feature of the scene—"The shrouded Bodies of three young ladies were laid side by side on a table under a shelter in the yard, over one of which hung a young gentleman giving vent to those feelings which are naturally inspired by the sudden and horrid death of her who, under the plighted faith of love, was so soon to become the partner of his joys and sorrows. One other of these had also plighted her troth to a young gentleman who was then groaning in an apartment under the severity of his injuries, and in delirium bewailing her death.
Those killed were, Miss Elizabeth McLenny, daughter of Jona McLenny of Nansemond, Miss Margaret Roberts daughter of David Roberts, Esq. of Isle of Wight, and Miss Jemima Ely, daughter of Mrs. Martha Ely, of the same County, who was herself dreadfully hurt.
Dangerously wounded, Wm. Daughtry, Jas. M. Holland, Mrs. Story, W. Phelps, W. Watkins, his wife, child and maid servant; Meredith Watkins' Lady; the second daughter of Mr. McLenny; Misses Martha and Eliza Holland—thirteen in all.—Twenty or thirty more were slightly wounded. Of the above it is thought all may recover with the exception of Mr. Holland. His eldest daughter, who was reported dead, has revived and may be restored.

VERDICTS OF THE JURY.

"We the Jury are of the opinion that the dec'd came to their deaths on the P. & R. R. R. near Goodwin's landing, in the county of Nansemond, between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock A. M., on Friday the 11th of August, 1837, by the violent concussion of the lumber train coming in contact with the regular train, which concussion was occasioned by the wilful mismanagement and gross negligence of the captain and engineer of the lumber train, Gordeus Etheridge and Williams, by running down a rapid descent on a curve of said road with great velocity, at a time, when they might reasonably have expected to meet the regular train."
"We, of the Inquest, find that the deceased came to his death accidentally on the Portsmouth and Roanoke Rail Road on Friday night, during a heavy rain by a car and engine running over his body—that we entirely exonerate Mr. Culpepper who had charge of the engine, from any and all charge of blame, of negligence or mismanagement on his part whatsoever."

Tomatoes.—Mrs. Child gives the following directions for cooking this valuable vegetable:—"Tomatoes should be skinned by pouring boiling water over them. After they are skinned, they should be stewed half an hour, in tin, with a little salt, a small bit of butter, and a spoonful of water. This method is for sauce to eat with roast meat for dinner. When plucked green, Tomatoes make an excellent pickle. An excellent catsup may be made of them, when ripe, in the following manner. The vegetable should be squeezed up in the hand, salt put to them, and set by for 24 hours. After being passed through a sieve, allspice, pepper, mace, garlic, and whole mustard seed should be added. It should be boiled down one-third and bottled after it is cool. No liquid is necessary, as the Tomatoes are very juicy. A good deal of salt and spice is necessary to keep the catsup well. It is delicious with roast meat, and a cupful adds much to the richness of soup and chowder. The garlic should be taken out before the catsup is bottled."

John Randolph and Dogs.—The eccentric John Randolph was much attached to dogs—notwithstanding they are sometimes afflicted with hydrophobia.—He was always opposed not only to killing them off, as is so strongly advocated by some of our contemporaries, but was even opposed to laying a tax on these sagacious quadrupeds. The following anecdote is preserved of this singular man:—
Mr. Randolph once met Mr. Monroe, a short time subsequent to the appointment of the latter to a high and responsible office, when the conversation turned upon the project of a law contemplated in Virginia, for laying a heavy tax upon dogs, with a view to protect the breed of Merino sheep. Mr. Monroe advocated the project, and was thus rebuked by his old friend—"Colonel, I have ever found my dog faithful to me; why would you tax him? Tax man, Colonel—*he is perfidious!*" with an emphasis and significant stare.
The antipathy which some persons cherish toward dogs, is somewhat remarkable. They wish to have them all hanged without judge or jury. To such persons we would recommend the perusal of the following article, written a number of years since by Peter Pindar—Dr. Walcott:
"I do not love a cat—his disposition is mean and suspicious. A friendship of years is cancelled in a moment by an accidental tread on his tail or foot. He instantly spits, raises his rump, twirls his tail of malignity, and shuns you; turning back as he goes off, a staring vindictive face, full of horrid oaths and unforgiveness; seeming to say, "Perdition catch you! I hate you forever." But the dog is my delight: tread on his tail or foot, he expresses, for a moment, the uneasiness of his feelings; but in a moment the complaint is ended. He runs around you; jumps up against you; seems to declare his sorrow for complaining, as it was not intentionally done, nay, to make himself the aggressor; and begs by whining and licking, that the master may think of it no more.—Many a time when Ranger, wishing for a little sport, has run to the gun, smelt of it, then wriggling his tail, and with his eyes full of the most expressive fire, leaping up against me, whining and begging, have I, against my inclination, indulged him with a scamper through the woods or in the field; for many a time he has left a warm nest, among the snows of winter, to start pleasure for me. Thus there is a moral obligation between a man and a dog."

An African Fable.—It is a fact, known to all who have travelled much in Africa, that nothing will frighten an Elephant quicker than the bleating of a Goat. However hotly he may be pursuing an object, the bleating of a goat, or a noise resembling it, will at once arrest him, and send him bounding from the object of his vengeance. An African being asked the reason of it, related the following fable: In old times a goat bet an elephant that he could out-eat him. They commenced, and soon a spacious plain bore testimony to the capacity of their maws, by being completely denuded of its verdure. On the approach of night the elephant, wearied with nipping and grinding, forgot his bet in a doze in the midst of the plain. About midnight he was aroused by a grinding near him, and finding that it was his rival, inquired what he could be eating, as he was confident he had devoured every vestige of vegetation before he lay down. Eating, replied the goat, why I am eating all the rocks, and when I have finished them I intend to commence on you. The elephant no sooner heard that than he took to his heels, and has ever since been shy of a goat.—*Liberia Herald.*

We learn from the Pensacola Gazette of the 29th ult. that a NAVAL COURT MARTIAL was then sitting on board the frigate Constellation, for the trial of several officers. It is understood that when its labors are through, the Court has been ordered to resolve itself into one of inquiry, and receive testimony in relation to the capture of the Mexican brig Gen. Urrea.

Cedar Falls Factory.—We took occasion, some weeks past, to notice the successful enterprise of our countymen, Messrs. Elliott, Horney & Co. in the completion of their new establishment. And it is truly gratifying to find that the quality of the cotton yarn made here, fully answers the most sanguine anticipations of the people in this section of country. In fact it is thought that the work done at this factory cannot be surpassed any where. It is understood too, that the proprietors are determined to regulate their prices by the lowest rates, and sell as cheap as the article can be bought in any other market.—*Ashborough Citizen.*

Moving Islands.—The river St. Lawrence is studded with a number of beautiful islands. It seems, from the following paragraph, from the Ogdensburg Republican, that two of them have emigrated:
"Last week, two islands, belonging to the group known as the "Thousand Islands," floated from their moorings and came down the river to this place.—The first one came down on Thursday evening, and was towed in about a mile and a half below the village, where it grounded in about six feet of water. The second made its appearance on Saturday morning, and, by the assistance of a favorable wind, was anchored near the brewery of the Messrs. Creightons, in the lower part of the village."

NEW ORLEANS, August 3.

Specie Payments.—On Tuesday last, the City Bank suddenly resumed specie payment. All who heard of it rushed to cash their bills, but in the midst of the bustle, the clock struck "three," and the specie payments were again suddenly suspended, when to be resumed we know not.
True American.

GEN. JACKSON'S LETTERS.

The New York Commercial Advertiser thus indignantly comments on the late disgraceful letters of Gen. Jackson to the Editor of the Globe:—

FROM THE NEW YORK COMMERCIAL.

The English language is the most copious in the world. Still, it lacks words to express the deep and foul infamy of these letters. The libel upon the merchants, and upon the banks, is of a piece with the ravings of the Globe, for many months past. This, considering that the Globe is the official organ of the government, was bad enough. But, destitute of character and principle as the principal conductors of that shameless journal were known to be, the calumnies were not unexpected, and were therefore comparatively harmless, even in foreign lands, where no just conception has ever yet been formed of the degraded character of the government press of this country. Now, however, these atrocious libels upon the merchants and the banks have been uttered and sent forth to the world, under the signature of a man who has for eight years occupied the highest station in the government.

In these letters, not only are the American people told by Andrew Jackson, but the audacious falsehood is proclaimed to all Europe, by the late chief magistrate of the nation, that *the "commercial community" of the United States is "devoid of patriotism,"*—a body of men *"looking to their own interests,* REGARDLESS OF ALL OTHERS" —with whom *"it ever has been and ever will be,* A CURSE TO THE GOVERNMENT TO HAVE ANY INTEREST"—whose desire is to "MAKE HEWERS OF WOOD AND DRAWERS OF WATER OF THE PEOPLE." One is at a loss whether to admire chiefly the boldness or the folly of this vituperation. The mercantile community devoid of patriotism! In what class of the people is more of it to be found? What portion has done more to urge on the mighty work of progressive enterprise, with all its attendant advances in science, art, civilization and national honor? Who contribute with greater promptness or liberality to every good work of public benevolence, either foreign or domestic?—Who is it that has sustained the national honor, at sacrifices unsurpassed, against the impending ruin of disgrace and obloquy with which it was threatened, and all but overwhelmed, by the atrocious misconduct of the party in power, and the still more atrocious counsels and declarations of that party's mouth-piece?

A curse to the government! Who sustains that very government, profligate as it is, by giving it the means which it employs with such felicity of mischief? Whence are the revenues derived, but from the industry and enterprise of the merchants? Hewers of wood and drawers of water! Oh monstrous absurdity! How can the merchants desire to enslave and impoverish the people, when they are themselves the people—not only identified in interest and feeling with all other portions of the community, but amalgamated with them by every tie of habit, association and relationship?

Are not our merchants the sons, and brothers, and cousins, and nephews, and fathers, of the mechanics, the farmers, the lawyers, the doctors, and every other imaginable class among the "people?" Do they not intermarry with the daughters of the "people?" Do not their children branch off into all the other classes, and become sailors, soldiers, farmers, planters, physicians, lawyers, editors, and, in a word, every thing, like the children of other men? What folly then to speak of the merchants as a distinct body from the people, having distinct interests, and actuated by different motives, as though the profession were hereditary. Folly and falsehood—and sufficient of itself to brand the utterer with the stigma of imbecile malignity.

In regard to the banks, the stupendous calumniator utters the following language, which we requote with emphasis:—

"The history of the world never has recorded such base treachery and perfidy as has been committed by the deposite banks against the government, and purely with the view of gratifying Biddle and the Barings, and by the suspension of specie payments, degrade, embarrass, and RUIN, IF THEY COULD, THEIR OWN COUNTRY, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—selling their specie at large premiums, and buying up their own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent. and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

Again, we say, the English language fails in words by which adequately to express the detestation with which these letters from the Hermitage should be regarded by every honorable man Of the libels upon the merchants, we have spoken above. The deposite banks, we should prefer to have speak for themselves. The charge is against them in particular, as well as against the banks and merchants in general, that "THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD HAS NEVER RECORDED SUCH BASE TREACHERY AND PERFIDY AS HAVE BEEN COMMITTED BY THEM AGAINST THE GOVERNMENT."

Now, gentlemen officers and directors of the deposite banks, stand forth, and answer to the charge. We would with great deference, inquire of Mr. Robert White, of the Manhattan Bank—have you been guilty of the *"base treachery"* and *"fraud"* charged upon you by Gen. Jackson? Of Captain Preserved Fish, President of the Tradesman's Bank, the ardent, original, devoted friend of the late President, we would ask, have you been guilty of *treachery* and *fraud*? Will Mr. Walter Bowne please to meet *"the revered Chief"* in court, and answer *"guilty,"* or *"not guilty,"* to the charge?—Will Mr. Thomas W. Olcott, and his chosen directors of the Albany Regency, be kind enough to plead guilty to the accusation? Will the editor of the Albany Argus be pleased to let us know, in his next paper, whether he, and the several banks of which he is a director, have been guilty of unexampled *fraud* and *treachery*? Has the Argus, too, been bribed by Mr. Biddle? Has Mr. Corning, the late regency mayor, been receiving gold from the Barings? Have the palms of the Knower family been "crossed" by the agents of the Bank of England? Stand forth, gentlemen of the deposite banks! All ye who have been worshippers of the "greatest and best"—"the last of all the Greeks and Romans"—march into court, and tells us whether what your idol now says of you is true or not true!

These gentlemen, however will not speak. Party discipline is such that they dare not vindicate their own innocence. They will therefore stand mute, and impliedly admit the truth of the allegation. But it is none the less a calumny, because the terrorism of "the party" compels their silence. We need not say that the pet banks, *as such*, have been no favourites of ours. We saw from the first, the error they were committing, in receiving upon the terms, and under such circumstances as they did, the custody of the public money. We regretted that they countenanced for a moment the illegal removal of the deposites from the guardianship of Congress and the laws, by consenting to receive them on any terms. But we nevertheless know, that there are no more honorable men in the world, as a class, than the officers and directors of the banks of the northern states—especially those of our principal commercial cities; and however silent, from fear, favor, or affection, they may consent to remain, we will repel the foul imputation.

No! the suspension of specie payments was neither an act of "FRAUD" nor of "TREACHERY." It was produced by circumstances wholly beyond their control, growing out of the conduct of the government. If traitors there have been in this matter, they are to be found among the late President and his advisers.

The first cause was the usurpation by the President, of all power over the purse, and the seizure of the public revenue, and its removal from a place of safety, where the law had placed it.

Another cause was the clamor raised against the banks, as monopolies, for narrow party purposes, by which the ignorant "million" were taught most unjustly to distrust them.

Another cause is to be found in the clipping of the gold coin, by which an unnatural importation of gold coin, was set on foot for speculation.

Still another casue may be found in the petty vanity of ordering home the French and Neapolitan indemnifications in gold, instead of making the collections by the usual process of bills of exchange. A double drain of gold from England, not wanted for the purposes of commerce, was occasioned by those foolish measures, which first caused the alarm in that country, and gave the shock to American credit which has been followed by such disastrous consequences. Better, by far, that the product of the claims in question, ten times over, had been sunk in the ocean—or the claims themselves deferred until the settlement of all subluinary things, than that the mode of collecting them adopted by Jackson should be resorted to.

Another cause of the suspension is to be found in the odious specie land circular, written by Thomas H. Benton, and issued by his order, by Gen. Jackson, through the most incompetent Secretary of the Treasury that the world ever saw.

The last great cause, and the most immediate, was the mode adopted for the distribution of the surplus revenue—a mode, beyond all doubt, adopted for the infamous purpose of rendering the distribution unpopular, by creating great commercial embarrassment and individual distress.

Had the old and approved method of making the transfers through the media of bills of exchange, been resorted to, the measure would have been fraught with blessings to the whole nation. The banks would not have been weakened—the merchants would have been able to collect their debts far and near—and the surplus revenue would have been thrown into circulation among the people. But no! The act was unpopular with the Executive—past and present—and their design was to render it as odious as possible by the manner of its execution—and hence the process of transferring the money by treasury drafts, payable on demand in specie!

The effect was to complete the work of financial derangement—to draw what of specie the land circular had left, from the places where it was wanted, for the great commercial purposes of the nation, to places where it was not wanted. The result is before the world. And yet the arch minister of iniquity in all these measures of combined vanity, ignorance, malice, wickedness, and bold dishonesty, now turns round from the den of his retreat, and charges the victims of his own suicidal policy with *fraud* and *treachery*, and all that is base and unworthy of patriots and men!

The following queries to the officer of a Deposite Bank, in Boston, will suit, *mutatis mutandis*, any latitude:

1. Are you or are you not, the President and a Director of the Commonwealth Bank, in the city of Boston?

2. Is the said Commonwealth Bank a "Democratic" Bank?

3. Was not the said Bank one of those earliest selected to be pet or deposite banks; and has it not ever since so continued; and is it not so now?

4. Has or has not the said Commonwealth Bank been guilty of "TREACHERY and PERFIDY towards the Government MORE BASE than any recorded in history?"

5. Did YOU and YOUR DIRECTORS AGREE to the stoppage of specie payments "PURELY WITH THE VIEW OF GRATIFYING BIDDLE and THE BARINGS," and if so, WHENCE did you derive SO URGENT A DESIRE to gratify those gentlemen?

6. Did YOU consent to the stoppage of specie payments "with the design to DEGRADE, EMBARRASS and RUIN, if you could, YOUR OWN COUNTRY?"

7. Or was it with the selfish view of making large profits, by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people, selling your specie—(to be sure you had not much)—at large premiums, and buying your own paper at discounts of from 25 to 50 per cent.?

8. Do you now "look forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before you resume specie payments?"

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

GREAT CONFLICT—SPORT EXPECTED.

The two greatest doctors of the age are at issue, Dr. Jackson and Dr. Ritchie are measuring swords. They have entered the arena, and there must be a fight or a foot race. Dr. Ritchie swears with characteristic chivalry, that he "will never strike the flag, so long as there is any prospect of success;"—though such a declaration assures us, he is already faint-hearted, and would very gladly get out of the scrape by a compromise of his ears. Dr. Jackson comes forward with his "strong voice thundering against" him, and will scarcely permit him to escape without some serious calamity.

The occasion of the outbreak between these two worthy *Sangrados*, is this: Dr. Jackson and Dr. Ritchie have for several years past been practising in partnership, and administering conjoint nostrums to their common patient, the body politic. The patient has grown worse daily under their prescriptions, and in consequence of the last dose given, has thrown up every thing except his boots and spurs. Dr. Jackson hereupon disclaims his own pills, and protests that his whole system is a quackery. He uses the following bold and energetic language in denouncing it:

"The history of the world never has recorded such BASE TREACHERY AND PERFIDY as has been committed by the Deposite Banks against the Government, and purely with the view of GRATIFYING BIDDLE AND THE BARINGS, and the suspension of Specie Payments, degrade, embarrass, and RUIN, IF THEY COULD, THEIR OWN COUNTRY, for the selfish views of making large profits by throwing out millions of depreciated paper upon the people—SELLING THEIR SPECIE AT LARGE PREMIUMS, and BUYING UP THEIR OWN PAPER AT DISCOUNTS OF FROM 25 TO 50 per cent. and now looking forward to be indulged in these speculations for years to come, before they resume specie payments."

Dr. Ritchie, who, notwithstanding the miscarriage of his nostrums, had still adhered to his system, and had taken his position before he had heard from his colleague, urged by his vanity and self-conceit, the predominant ingredients in the composition of every impostor, says he "cannot subscribe to these charges" against the sovereign panacea, and vows he "will never strike the flag."

We will see a fair fight—There must be no foul play—no backing and filling and secret thrusts; Dr. Ritchie—no bluster and bravado, Dr. Jackson!

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, August 12.

"General Jackson is *loco foco!*" The *loco focos* are in high glee here. "General Jackson is *loco foco.*" Tom says so, and Dick says so, and Harry is of the same opinion, and Alexander Ming, Jack Cade, Fanny Wright & Co. say so too! The *private* letters of Gen. Jackson to the Editor of the Globe, lately published in the columns of the Government paper, will strengthen the Loco Foco, English Radical, Fanny Wright, Agrarian party. I tell the South to watch these things. I tell the South this war against merchants, charters, the aristocracy as they are called, is reaching further than the South would wish.—The Abolitionists and the Loco Focos in the North are almost one. Fanny Wright is for "the universal emancipation of the whole human race." The Loco Focos of New York embrace in their broad arms of "Equal Rights," "Equal Privileges," not only equal property, but equal liberty for *all* mankind too.

I tell the South to open its eyes. I am no alarmist. I have nothing to say on the subject of slavery. I am for the Constitution, as *it is*, but the Loco Foco English Radical party think that the American People are enslaved; that a horrid Aristocracy is over-riding us; that laws, constitutions, and charters should be broken down, and a Loco Foco Utopia be created in their stead.

Correspondence of the Nat. Intelligencer.

NEW YORK, AUGUST 13.

STOCKS are in "the dumps," which means on the decline. United States Bank stock 1 15¾ a ¾. The money market is very ticklish; a puff blows it up or down. The whole mercantile interest is *afraid* of the Government." It looks at it, and all its movements, with terror and affright. It expects from it nothing but mischief, and, in proportion to its capacity for mischief, business, men, hopes, and prospects tremble. *If the Government was a good Government; if it had the interests of its People at heart, it could, in two months, re-create the fallen fabric of credit and confidence, bring about the resumption of specie payments*, and thus cover itself with immortal honor. Will it? No! Why? It *dare* not; and why? Ask Col. BENTON, and ask the tenant of the Hermitage.

Some of the Administration papers of the interior of this State are pouncing upon the Globe. The *Onondaga Standard* has a hit, which *The Times* copies, and seems to endorse. The State of New York will not, I am sure, submit to the existing condition of things. New York, though sometimes said to be corrupt, is a highly intelligent State. It has great interests at stake. It is not Radical, *Loco Foco-ish* or Jack *Cade-ish*, as the Globe is. *The Times* does not copy Gen. Jackson's late letters. These letters, in fact, are condemned by his best friends, and are popular only with the English Radicals and the Loco Foco *cliques*.

The Manhattan Bank in this city is slyly resuming specie payments, on its circulation, not on its deposites! It is a Bank of itself, and by itself, and does not have the least influence over, or connexion with, the other Banks. There is not here, among intelligent, practical men, any belief that the Banks *can* or *will* resume specie payments for a long time to come. The money market is not in a good condition. There is yet a want of confidence. There is great pressure for money. Capital is accumulating in the form of deposites; but the capitalists hold on to it. So long as the action of the Government is so capricious and uncertain, men of business and of capital cannot tell what to do.

The surly and revengeful attacks of General Jackson upon the merchants and bankers of this city create much conversation. Very many of our most powerful banks are managed by Van Buren officers, and these shots hit them. The more of such missives, the better for us, for they widen a breach; and, the more wounds, the more difficult to close them.

The Sherrod Williams Letter.—Some of our friends have requested us to re-publish the much-talked-of letter of Mr. Van Buren to Sherrod Williams. But it is too long. And besides, the cream of the joke—for a joke it has proved, though a very bitter one,—is found in the following paragraph:—

"I sincerely believe that the PUBLIC FUNDS can be as SAFELY and CONVENIENTLY TRANSMITTED from one portion of the Union to another,—that DOMESTIC EXCHANGES can be as *successfully and cheaply effected*, and the CURRENCY at least as SOUND, under the EXISTING SYSTEM OF STATE BANKS, as these objects could be accomplished by a national bank, and would not seek a remedy for the evils to which you allude, should they unfortunately occur, by a national bank, even if the constitutional objections were not in the way. (Signed,)

MARTIN VAN BUREN."

So much for Mr. Van Buren's gift of prophecy.

"The penny-wise pound-foolish" policy in politics, as every where else, is disastrous. The following remark is from the Chillicothe, Ohio, Gazette:

General MURPHY, in his speech on Saturday, alluding to the ruin which misgovernment had brought upon the country, and the comparative ease with which the People might have averted it, said: "They staid at home that they might save the profits of a day's labor, when by going to the polls they could have saved the hard earnings of twenty years;" a sentiment worthy of all acceptation and profitable to remember.

Ride and Tie.—A couple of friendly Hibernians, upon the point of starting from Baltimore in a steamboat the other day, having the fear of Ben Sherrod Captains, and drunken crews before their eyes, held a consultation on the wharf previous to their departure to the following effect:

"Murdoch, by Jasus, can you swim?"

"Like a stone—to the bottom just."

"And me too." (With a lengthened phiz) what the devil shall we do in case of a blow up?"

A moment's reflection brightened up the countenance of his friend as he exclaimed—"I'll tell ye; whin the danger comes, we'll jump overboard tugither and then you shall hold me up for a while, and when you get tired I'll hold you up, and so we'll get to shore safe. Wisht, dont say a word to a soul at all.—*Baltimore Transcript.*

FROM THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE.

IMPORTANT EXPOSITION.

We publish to-day, at length, a communication which first appeared in the Richmond Enquirer, and which has been publicly ascribed, without contradiction and no doubt correctly, to the distinguished Senator from Virginia, the Hon. Wm. C. Rives. The position which Mr. Rives occupies before the American people gives extraordinary importance and consequence to his opinions, and the communication in question has attracted very unusual attention. It will be seen that Mr. R. takes ground very distinctly and undisguisedly, against the new project of Sub-Treasuries, and that his views, upon that subject, are the very opposite of those which the Globe has been pleased to announce as held by Mr. Van Buren. There can be no doubt that, upon these questions, there is a radical difference of opinion between the different segments of the party, and that each is, as the time for the meeting of Congress approaches, taking its ground with deliberation and firmness. On the side of the advocates of an exclusive metallic currency, are General Jackson, Mr. Kendall, Mr. Wright, Mr. Benton, the Globe and the New York Evening Post.

The leaders of the more reasonable party—those who claim to occupy the *juste millieu*—are Mr. Talmadge, Mr. Rives, the new paper the Madisonian, and the New York Times. Whatever may be the present position of these parties towards each other, it is obvious that they cannot long act in unison in Congress. The *extreme Gauche* and the *juste millieu* must take opposite benches. It is not distinctly understood to which of these factions Mr. Van Buren inclines. He is still claimed by both, and, apparently, with equally good reason. His message must determine his position.

Mr. Rives is so openly assailed in the Globe that either he or some friend, speaking by his authority, has found it necessary to take the field in his vindication and to defend him in the same Globe, in an address which closes with the annexed striking paragraph—

"I will only add, and I do it upon no slight knowledge of Mr. Rives's opinions and public acts, that nothing can be shewn from him in 1834, or at any other time, countenancing the ANOMALY OF TWO DISTINCT CURRENCIES *established by law in a Republican Government*—the "better currency" for the Government, and *any sort of one for the people.*"

The war between the different sections of the Van Buren party increases in warmth and violence every hour. Their conflicting opinions upon the currency question, are becoming more and more developed every day, and such is the radical diversity of sentiment upon that subject, that we begin seriously to hope that something may be effected in Congress, by a compromise between the conservatives of the other party and the Whigs. The Globe is out upon Mr. Rives' essay against the sub-Treasury System whilst the New York Times, (principal Van Buren paper) is assiduous in enforcing the views of the Virginia Senator.

Balt. Chron.

GOVERNMENT DEFAULTERS. FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

It is something more than eight years since the administration of the Government passed from pure into corrupt hands. Since the first election of Andrew Jackson, no less than *four thousand five hundred Postmasters* have become public defaulters.

Several cases are named in the Boston Atlas, from which we gather the following facts:

Thomas F. Greene, Postmaster at Milledgeville, (Geo.) is a defaulter for $7,952 16. One of his sureties is Seaborn Jones, late a Van Buren member of Congress from Georgia. The default occurred on the 30th Sept. 1832. June 17th, 1833, a suit was ordered on the bond. The suit was ordered to be suspended till Aug. 24, 1833. It then proceeded, but was again suspended March 11th, 1834. No reasons were given, in either case, for the suspension. In Sept. 1835, judgment was obtained against all the parties for $5000, the penalty of the bond, the District Attorney agreeing to stay execution for the sureties to prosecute a writ of error, merely for delay. On the 20th October, the sureties applied to Amos Kendall to stay proceedings, so that Congress might act upon their petition for relief, which was done accordingly, and nothing has been heard of the subject since. The Postmaster General sets it down among the *non-collectables*. Comment on this case is unnecessary.

Another. William Sebree of Georgetown, (Ky.) is recorded as a defaulter to the amount of $1,121 58. This default was in July, 1831. His surety is the brother of Richard M. Johnson. This sum is also set down by Kendall as *"non-collectable."*

Now, here are two examples, where the national treasury loses nine thousand dollars through the default of partisans, and the whole is relinquished because the sureties are friends of the administration. How often have the people been told of the audacious corruption which is in high places, and how much longer will they allow these men to go 'unwhipped of justice'?

The Manhattan Bank of New York, which is owned by the Marquis of Carmarthen, partially resumed specie payments on Friday last. It redeemed its notes of 5 and $10, but refused to pay its deposites in specie.

When it was reported some time since, that Biddle intended to resume specie payments about the 10th of August, the Globe and Enquirer were indignant at the idea, and denounced the movement in advance as a kind of *"double fraud."* Well, the 10th of August is past, and Biddle has not resumed, and does not intend to do so, until he can do it with safety to his institution and with benefit to the community. The Globe of course reprobates his conduct, and ascribes it to a desire to continue the "shin plasters," and to embarrass the "Government."

Let Biddle act as he may, he cannot please the Messieurs of the Globe. Their course towards him in this particular is somewhat like their denunciation against him for shipping specie abroad, and when he quit that, and bought cotton to export in its stead, denouncing him for monopolizing the cotton trade.—*Richmond Whig.*

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE NEW YORK DAILY EXPRESS.

THE WESTERN ELECTIONS.

Cincinnati, August 12, 1837.

I wrote you yesterday, giving you an account of the glorious victory achieved by the Whigs in Col. Johnson's Congressional District in Kentucky. They never fought and won a battle before when the odds was so much against them. Major Phelps was the regular Van Buren candidate, nominated by a convention of the party, and supported by *the party*, with the exception of a few hundred that cast their votes for Judge Trimble, an avowed Loco Foco; and who, in all probability, would under no circumstances, have voted for Major Phelps. Mr. Southgate came out on his "*own hook*," as we may say in the West—and took the stump against Phelps. He advocated the Whig doctrines. went for a National Bank; and as for Van Buren and Johnson, to use his own language—although not so very classical,—he "took the bull by the horns," and spared not. I am informed that the Vice President took the field openly, and electioneered for his friend Major Phelps,—gave free barbacues every Wednesday and Saturday for three weeks preceding the election,—and on the days of election, entreated the people not to let his district go for the Whigs. Georgetown is the county seat of Scott county, the same county in which Tecumseh resides.—In this town Mr. Southgate beat Mr. Phelps over 300 votes, and obtained a majority of about 50 in Scott county. I have heard an anecdote of Mr. Finnell, high sheriff of Scott county, which I will relate. On Friday morning preceding the election, Mr. Southgate addressed the people of Georgetown, in which he pourtrayed the folly and wickedness of the present and past Administration in most glowing and glaring colors; and upon resuming his seat, Mr. Finnell leapt upon the table, and with much warmth, made the following pertinent address:—"My Jackson friends, if you felt as I do now, since I have thrown off the collar, you would one all get up here with me, and shout Glory. I am no longer a slave. I am no longer the private property of Dick Johnson or Andrew Jackson. I am now a free man, and a happy one."

It is as well to remark, that Mr. Finnell had always been, up to that time, a whole-hog Jackson, Van Buren, Dick Johnson Democrat. His address was received with shouts of applause; and the election, a few days after, proved that hundreds had broken their collar, as well as Mr. Finnell.

The returns from Kentucky and Indiana come in slowly. But judging from what we have received, we should not be astonished if the entire delegation elect of both Kentucky and Indiana (20 members) are Whigs. Are not these honest States?—In Indiana, George M. Dunn's majority over the notorious Amos Lane is reported here to be 1007.

Mr. Southgate, in point of talents, is one of the first men in Kentucky—in politics he is an uncompromising Whig—and I suppose has as little love for Amos Kendall and Martin Van Buren, as any man in the nation,—I think he is more like Henry A. Wise, than any man I know of. Mr. Menefee, (Whig) elected over Judge French (V. B.) in the 11th District, will be the youngest man in Congress,—he is but 27 years of age—but a gentleman of superior talents. He distinguished himself in the Legislature of Kentucky last winter

The Cincinnati Republican (the organ of the Van Buren party here) of this morning, in speaking of Mr. Southgate's election, makes the following remarks, which I copy without comment:

"Southgate, the Whig candidate, is elected by a majority of not less than 300, and we shall not be surprised if it exceeds 500, and this is one of the strongest democratic districts of Kentucky—a district that has heretofore given an average democratic vote of 12,000. How is this unexpected result to be accounted for? We shall be happy to learn the cause of this falling off in one of the staunchest democratic districts in the country?"

It is amongst the unpleasant duties of the Editor of a political Journal to be obliged to arraign before the bar of public opinion, for political and personal misconduct, individuals with whom he has no personal difference and whose good feeling he would, if he could, rather conciliate than repel. But, this is one of the responsibilities which he assumes, when he consents to take the post of Editor, and which he cannot avoid, without dishonor. In the execution of this duty, it has fallen to our lot to charge Mr. McKim with having prostituted his great wealth to the purpose of securing his election. We have no war with his clerks. We seek to do them no injury. We believe Mr. McKim to be the culprit and it is at him that our shafts are levelled. We have not the least doubt that to secure his election he spent more money than constitutes the whole wealth of many a man deemed more than moderately wealthy. If such things are to be practised, and the press fails to speak out, the press is false to its high duty, false to the just power it possesses over the public mind, false to the cause of liberty and of morals.

The charges against Mr. McKim have been made boldly, openly, in the face of day. He cannot deny them—he dare not deny them. When he takes his seat on the floor of the House of Representatives, he will expect, in vain, that the dark obscurity of his position, his utter insignificance, will secure for him an immunity from reproach. There are spirits in that house who will make him feel that he has no *right to be there.* There are men there, rich in the priceless gifts of intellect, who despise, as we do, the gilded worm whose wealth is *all* that gives him consequence—all that distinguishes him from the common herd—who will taunt him with the means he has employed to reach his elevation, and render the seat for which he paid so dearly a seat of thorns.—*Baltimore Chronicle.*

INDIANA, AUGUST 5.

Wages, produce, imports and exports, have all fallen from 25 to 50 per cent. Wages have fallen from $1 50 per diem to 50 and 75 cents. Corn from 37½ to 40 cents to 15 to 20 cents. Bacon, hams, &c., from 7 to 12½ cents to 4 to 8 cents.

It reminds one unwillingly of its being the Sabbath, to walk through the streets of either Louisville or Cincinnati upon the busiest days. So little is doing in any line; and if we look forward the prospect is so gloomy that we see no reason to hope for its being better soon.

SILK-GROWING IN LINC[OLN].

We are informed that one [of the mer]chants in this place has, in [the last] month, taken in about [skeins] of Sewing Silk, made [of a] quality equal to the best [various] colours. This Silk [the] industry and enterprize [of] Lincoln, who have [manu]factured an abundance [of] of wool and cotton, which [the] attention of purchasers [from] joining counties. It appears [they] have now turned their attention [to] and have succeeded as well [as] done in the coarser fabrics [in a] quantity, it is expected, will [be] the same gentleman, who has [pro]vided the Ladies by giving good prices [for] silk.

In the course of a few years [we] a full supply will be furnished [to] males, and that Lincoln [will] be dependent on foreign [countries] supply of Sewing Silk.

Lincoln [Herald].

THE LATE GALE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman (Geo.) to a respectable commercial [house] city, dated 7th August:—

"Our town and county has been [visited] of the most terrible and destructive [gales] ever desolated any country. It commenced [blowing] 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, with [increasing] violence until 3 or 4 o'clock P. M., when it [began] to abate. Our village, which was [formerly] pleasant and beautiful, is now a scene [of desolation]. A large number of houses are [entirely] standing are much injured. All the [glass] front stores are damaged. The [shipping] in the harbor are driven many miles [inland] and are high and dry upon the [land]. The beautiful shade and ornamental [trees] prostrated, and every thing has the [appearance] The tide rose in our streets from [four] many houses were deserted—their [occupants] in boats. It is, however, a cause for [thankfulness] no lives were lost, and not an [accident] although several houses fell, or even [moved] not many minutes after they were [deserted]. Cotton crops are totally lost. It is [estimated] those that have seen several plantations [say] will not be ten bags made in the [county]. I suppose the destruction in this part [of the] was never before so universal. My [plantation] some portion of which was good [land], acre, had 3 feet water entirely over [it] also utterly gone. It is impossible [to] damage in crops, buildings, fences [and] We shall scarcely recover in five [years]."

Savannah [Georgian].

Rags against Bullion.—At [the] General Sessions in New [York] nesday, one William Lewis [was] for grand larceny, in stealing [rags] *purporting to be* of the value [of] the report of the case in the papers we learn, that Mr. [Lewis] called upon the District Attorney [to] what was the value of a $20 bill [during] suspension of specie payments.

Recorder. It is worth $20.

Counsel. Worth $20 in what?

Recorder. In any thing but specie.

The Court and the Counsel here [had a] learned argument upon the subject of [value] in the course of which it was elicited [that] Recorder Riker was in favor of the [currency] and Counsellors Morrill and Wilson, [that] were bullionists.

The *Recorder* told the jury, that [there] perfectly safe to convict the prisoner [of] larceny. The jury immediately returned [the] lowing verdict: Guilty of stealing [the] paper—a petty larceny.

The *Court* called up the prisoner, [and] that by the ingenuity of his counsel [he] the value of thirty dollars, had been [guilty] of no value whatever; but the Court [and] these gentlemen, and believing that [he] had committed a *very bad crime*, [have] sentenced him to be made to dig [for] six calendar months.

We have heard of, but did not [see] two or three experiments which [have] made within the last fortnight on [Penn]vania Avenue, and some of the [prin]cipal streets of this city, to [test] motion and practical value of a [pave]ment which has been invented by [Mr.] Grant, of Maine, and recently [laid] for the purpose of working on [a road] with a concentric wheel, so as [to] with, if not to supersede, the use [of] ears and carriages. We are not [able] cide on the merits of this invention [at] but we are glad to learn that [it is] to be properly tested in the course [of] days, before scientific gentlemen [and] tical mechanics, who are best [able] correct opinion on the subject. [It] Mr. Grant made an exhibition [of it] before the Secretary of War and [many] other gentlemen at the War [Office] when the former was pleased to [order] a fair and thorough trial should [be] the value of Mr. Grant's new [plan]. The experiments intended to be [made] exhibit the peculiar advantages [claimed] of the new carriage, contrasted [with] of the carts and carriages now [in] use. The Secretary of War has [ordered] to give orders that the experiments [be] made at the expense of the Government [and] under the direction of General [Gratiot]. When the day is fixed upon, [we] deavor to make it known. We [understand] that the Secretary of War is desirous [of] certaining whether the new carriage [can] by Mr. Grant may not be advantageously [be] used in the Florida campaign.—*[Intelligencer].*

Extraordinary Surgical Operation.—Dr. Scudder.—There was perhaps [in the] village, last week, a very curious [case] operation on the eye, being nothing [more] nor less than the instantaneous cure [of squint]ing, or "strabismus," as it is properly [called]. The patient, a young lady from Saratoga [Springs], lina, came from Saratoga to this [city] meet Dr. Scudder; and so perfect [was the] operation, and so little the inconvenience [to] that she returned with her parents [to Sara]toga in the evening train of cars. [The] eration was performed by cutting [one of] the fibres of the muscle which [held the eye] obliquely; the consequence was, [the] posite muscle immediately brought [the eye] in its proper line of vision, and [the] sant deformity of squinting was [instantly] ously removed.—*Ballston Spa Gaz.*

THE DYING SWAN.—(SELECTED.)

"What is that, mother?"

"The Swan, my love."

He is floating down from his native [stream]
No loved one now, no nestling nigh[ing]
He is floating down by himself to [die]
Death darkens his eye, and unplumes [his wing]
Yet the sweetest song is the last he [sings]
Live so, my love, that when death [shall come]
Swan-like and sweet, it may wait [thee]

FOREIGN.

THE BOSTON GAZETTE OF AUGUST 16.

DAYS LATER FROM ENGLAND.

on papers to the 8th of July and ol to the 9th, were received at the ll Reading Room yesterday, by the w Jersey, Capt. Dickson. They very little news. The King's took place on the 8th, agreeably to ment. The ceremonies were simi- ose adopted at the funeral of George

dissolution of Parliament was ex- to take place on the 18th or 19th of

w coinage was speedily to be issued, the likeness of Queen Victoria.

accounts from Naples respecting lera continued of the most alarming

quantity of Cotton imported into Britain from January 1 to July 1, as 790,754 bales of all descriptions, h 615,536 were from America.— eriod last year 667,580 bales, of 74,699 bales were American. In- 52,094 bales.

of a letter from Liverpool, dated JULY 10, 1837.

an active demand for Cotton yes- 3000 bales sold, and prices well d.

Indian Affairs.—We have no news r last, (says the St. Augustine Her- the 5th inst.) Capt. Hanson's com- ith Lieut. May's company of U. S. s who were ordered out to follow up an trail discovered last week, re- having followed it as far as the Haw within 20 miles of Volusia, without abled to overtake them. They took to drive off a drove of cattle belong- e inhabitants of this city.

Jesup, we learn from an authentic has succeeded in engaging the servi- 000 Indians of different nations, for ing campaign against the Seminoles. e from the following named tribes: awares, 400 Shawnees, 100 Kicka- 0 Sacks and Foxes from Missouri, ncentrated at St. Louis, Mo., and nce to Florida, and 200 Choctaws ncentrated at Little Rock, Arkan- the same service.

olunteer force called for by Gener- from Florida, has been raised and rapidly organizing. At Newnans- are informed, there are about 600 ady concentrated.

Pottawattamies of the Platte.—The g letter from Major Morgan, which in the *Far West* of the 20th ultimo, the gratifying intelligence that the nded rupture with the Pottawata- present inhabiting the new strip of recently acquired by the State, is and we doubt not honorably, avert- grants to that fine region may there- ego all fear of Indian molestation.

Fayette Missourian.

FARM PLATTE, JULY 15, 1837.

Sir: I have the pleasure of announcing to pleasing intelligence that on yesterday, Gaines concluded an arrangement with watamies to remove immediately to their e the Nodaway. There will not be an the country in *eight* days. The General d furnishes them provisions on his own ility. He is the man we need on this When there is a necessity for action he its for orders. He will long be remem- us border people with gratitude for this d. In haste, your friend,

A. G. MORGAN.

NEW YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 18.

Collector has addressed a letter to the Se- of the Treasury to induce him to postpone of goods that have been in Public Store nths and more, and which are subject to ies; whether any indulgence will be grant- t cannot be conjectured. If the duties on ds are required to be paid or the goods amount of debt due to the Government source and from suspended Bonds, will he 1st of September, Five millions of dol- ch anxiety is manifested by the Bond o know whether Congress will prolong the payment or not. A large portion of the which bonds are given are either on hand t the South and West for which no pay received. Under these circumstances, the unexampled condition of the country, but just that the Government should be ent as possible to the Merchant. turn freights, from England particularly, e than was ever known. Some of our ight ships come home with less than twen- freight, and several of the Packets with two hundred pounds. Were it not for number of steerage passengers going both business would be very ruinous.

editor of Bicknell's Philadelphia Re- who has lately visited New York and lusetts, under the head of "Money ," says:

oston the embarrassment and pressure are ced to about the same extent as in Phila- while in New York, the calamity is, in its frightful indeed. The greatest sufferers in are the manufacturers, and those connect- the various establishments at Lynn, Wey- Hingham, Lowell, and other manufactur- s. Many of the mills, as they are called, ely lifeless, while others are kept going by rietors, merely in mercy to the workmen. saved a little during prosperous times, upon this little they are now depending. ommercial walks, the aspect of affairs is t better; but still it is bad enough, and must to grow worse, unless a speedy remedy ded by Congress."

rrespondent of the Ohio Register, from Cincinnati, says:

landing, was yesterday astonished by the ce of a young man from down the river, en caught and measured, proved to be se- six inches high. As he stood in the crowd, iders high above the heads of the tallest, he round him without the least interruption rospect, which was doubtless an extended le the pigmies of Adam, your common six- were walking around him at a suitable dis- r the purpose of seeing his whole length, walk wide of the house to read a sign-board, if the chimney be on fire. I afterwards standing on the guards of a steam boat, ly surveying, over the top of the boat, ject on the other side. Of course, this licate monster" was the talk of Front st. day. Upon inquiry of the captain who him up, I found he was a Louisville hack- med Porter. His age is 22 only, and he yet ceased to grow! "He is filling up," captain; "he'll be quite a large man yet, oung fornomenon, ain't he?"

Johnson's District.—The Van Bu- excuse their defeat in this district, ging that they had two candidates in d. It won't do. Mr. Southgate has ity over both of them! The district lutionized.

FROM THE SALISBURY WATCHMAN.

OMNIBUS.

Sheep-tail Republicans.—"Suppose," said a plain countryman to a vaunting chap who had just returned from School, brim full of logic and algebra, "Suppose you call that sheep's tail a leg, how many legs will the animal have." "Five," readily answered the youth. "Five!" exclaimed the other, "does calling a sheep's tail a sheep's leg make it so?" This anecdote was very happily retorted by Mr. Deberry, upon Mr. Bethune of the Fayetteville Congressional District, by which this *soubriquet* of "Sheep-tail republicans" has been obtained for those Van Buren men who have been endeavoring to slide into office under the magic of a name. But there is another sort of Republicans which we wish to bring to the notice of the Honorable member from the Fayetteville district: they are

SOAP TAIL REPUBLICANS.

These get their name from a certain game which in days of yore was said to be common in Georgia. The competitors for the prize, whatever it might be, were stationed in a ring and a pig with its tail *well souped* was put in the midst of them: whoever could grab the pig by the tail and hold it fast was pronounced the victor. This was no easy matter, for the little swine from its *turning and dodging*, was hard to catch in the bustle and confusion of the play, and when caught, from the slickness of the tail, was still harder to hold. In allusion to this classic sport, (which, no doubt, dates from the olympian games,) one of those slippery, dodging, twisting politicians, who endeavors, by all means and devices, to pass for a Republican, is fixed, in Ga., with the title of *Soap-tailed Republican.*

We copy the following statement in regard to a piece of knavery at Washington, not because it is not equalled (remarkable as it is) by an abundance of others, but on account of the singular impudence, almost amounting to the ludicrous, by which it is distinguished.—The Postmaster General searching for F. P. Blair, and unable to find him! Mr. Kendall, we venture to say, is the only man in the United States who is not so unfortunate as to know where he is.

POST OFFICE DEFAULTERS.—F. P. BLAIR.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL.

Gentlemen—A public document (No. 185 House of Rep's.) has just made its appearance, showing a balance due from late Postmasters. The whole number of defaulters is about 4,500. More than 4,000 of these were defalcations since Gen. Jackson came into power.

In looking over the list, I find that Samuel B. Crockett, former Postmaster at Frankfort, is a defaulter for $1,359 54, and that *Francis P. Blair* was his surety. In the column for remarks opposite to the names of Crockett and Blair, is the following: "Suit ordered and judgment obtained, May, 1823, for $1,827 01; credited by $431 47; penalty remitted by Postmaster General, leaving balance as stated: application for relief, refused by the department, Dec 30, 1826; scire facias issued and returned March 1835; *no estate found:* information was sought by the Department, relative to the parties, Nov. 20, 1835, referred to the District Attorney, Dec 30, 1835—also wrote to him February 15, 1837."

Mr. Blair, the surety against whom there is judgment in the Federal Court at Frankfort, has been living in Washington City since 1831, and has drawn from the public treasury within the last six years more than three hundred thousand dollars for printing for the Executive Departments and for Congress. The Post Office Department alone has paid him more than forty thousand dollars for printing—and yet on the 30th November, 1835, "*information was sought by the Department* RELATIVE TO THE PARTIES."

Can you inform your readers how it has happened that the amount of this judgment was not retained by the Post Office Department?

YOUR FRIEND.

On the claim of Messrs. Stockton & Stokes against the United States, the Postmaster General has, we are informed, circulated far and wide, through the Post Office, under his franking privilege, an elaborate *ex parte* statement, omitting the documents on the part of the claimants and the opinions of the Court; and this under the title of "*The Mandamus Case,*' comprising "the Postmaster General's letter to the Court and the opinion of the Attorney General in reference to the *power of the Circuit Court of the District to control Executive officers* of the U. States in the performance of their official duties. Also, an exposition of the Postmaster General's reasons for refusing to execute the award of the late Solicitor in favor of Mess. Stockton & Stokes."

This extraordinary attempt to prejudice the public mind, presenting a claim of Executive power in a manner unknown even under General Jackson's Administration, reminds us of our intention to give a brief view of the case, which we propose to do in the course of a few days.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Business in New York.—The Mercantile Advertiser remarks: "Our streets in the business part of the city, which for the last four months have appeared almost like a promenade—so free were they of encumbrance by boxes, bales, and casks—we are happy to state, "now are themselves again:" piles of dry goods, in boxes and bales, bales of cotton, casks of hardware, and other articles of merchandize, now cover those side-walks, which were so long without their legitimate tenants, and the smiling looks of the cartmen, as they rattle over the pavement, and the cheering song of the stevedores taking in goods into vessels bound to the North, South, East and West, imparts to the well-wisher for the prosperity of our city, a cheerfulness and life we are happy, very happy to see."

The Richmond Enquirer says that Mr. Rives is *not* the author of the communication which recently appeared in that paper signed "Camillus"—but that he is the author of the article signed "R," published in the Globe a few days ago and copied into that paper under the head of "Mr. Rives's opinion."

In a late trial in England, wherein an injured lady sought damages for a breach of promise of marriage, the counsel for the defendant observed, that his opponent had painted the case in such glowing colors, as, he was sure, would astonish the lady herself, if she heard it—that it reminded him of an anecdote of Lord Erskine, when at the bar, who being engaged for the plaintiff in an action for assault stated the case so feelingly that his client burst into tears. "What are you crying for, you fool," said Erskine to him. "Oh," replied the weeper, "I did not think I had been half so ill-treated until I heard your speech."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY EVENING, AUGUST 23, 1837.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.

	Deberry.	*Bethune.*
Cumberland,	300	868
Robeson,	342	545
Richmond,	529	140
Anson,	1020	220
Montgomery,	901	130
Moore,	231	562
	3323	2465

The above is the official return. Mr. Deberry's majority, 858. In 1835, it was 486. Whig gain, 372, viz: In Cumberland 131, Moore 85, Robeson 43, Anson 41, Montgomery 22, Richmond 52.

The Edenton District.—This was the only District which remained to be heard from, when the last Observer was issued. We have not now the exact vote, but learn certainly that S. T. Sawyer, (Whig,) is elected, by a majority of 4 or 500 votes over Dr. Moore, (V. B.) who was said to be the most popular man in the District.

So the result is as heretofore stated, *Eight* Whigs and *five* Vans, instead of seven Whigs and six Vans, as in the last Congress.

STOKES DISTRICT.

	Shepperd.	*Hill.*
Guilford,	1782	382
Stokes,	886	1169
Rockingham,	520	791
Caswell,	224	897
	3409	3239

Shepperd's majority 170.

ROWAN DISTRICT.

	Rencher.	*Cox.*
Randolph,	806	76
Chatham,	900	99

The vote in the other counties not ascertained, but the aggregate is, for Mr. Rencher 3041, Cox 205, Crayton 111. Majority for Rencher 2725.

RALEIGH DISTRICT.

	Graham.	*Montgomery.*
Wake,	849	792
Orange,	1236	1354
Person,		130
	2085	2276

Montgomery's majority 191.

The electiops in Tyrrell (the county which remained to be heard from in this district) closed on Friday last. The following is the result:

For Stanly,	343	For Wilson, 54.
	54	

Majority for Stanly, 289—which added to the aggregate majorities returned from the other counties composing the district, gives him 666.

We confess we are disappointed in regard to the vote in Tyrrell: we did claim at least 400 majority for Mr. Stanly in that county; at the same time we were aware that if the people generally turned out, his majority would not be much short of 500. But the paucity of the votes in that county was no doubt owing to the fact, (as we had partially anticipated,) that the election in Tyrrell commences one week and terminates two weeks subsequently to the elections in the other counties of the district;—many, therefore, were careless of voting, deeming it unnecessary to go to the polls, as Mr. Stanly was already elected—having received a large majority without Tyrrell.

Washington Whig.

NEW HANOVER.—Commons, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Walker—Evan Larkins, Esq. 387; David McIntyre 162; John McAuslin 127—all Van Buren.

The following list is now complete:

LAST CONGRESS.	NEXT CONGRESS.
Wm. B. Shepard,	S. T. Sawyer.
Jesse A. Bynum,	*Jesse A. Bynum.*
Ebenezer Pettigrew,	Edward Stanley.
Jesse Speight,	Charles Shepard.
James McKay,	*James McKay.*
M. T. Hawkins,	*M. T. Hawkins.*
Edmund Deberry,	Edmund Deberry.
Wm. Montgomery,	*Wm. Montgomery.*
A. H. Shepperd,	A. H. Shepperd.
Abraham Rencher,	Abraham Rencher.
H. W. Connor,	*H. W. Connor.*
James Graham,	James Graham.
Lewis Williams,	Lewis Williams.

WHIG GAIN, *One.*

[The names in *Italics* are Administration Members.]

County Affairs.—We are requested by several Justices of the Peace, to ask those gentlemen who were appointed to take the lists of Taxables in the different Districts of this county, to meet in this town on Tuesday of September Term of the County Court, being the 5th day of September.

An old Military Company.—The Independent Light Infantry Company of this town is this day celebrating its *Forty-fourth* anniversary. It has always been an association of great respectability and usefulness, and we hope its existence will be perpetual.

Gen. Lamar.—Gen. Mirabeau B. Lamar, Vice President of Texas, arrived in Fayetteville on the 18th inst, and took lodging at Mrs. E. Smith's boarding-house, on Gillispie Street. He departed on the 19th for the South.

Violent Storm.—On Friday night last a violent storm of wind and rain commenced, and continued for about 24 hours, doing much damage to shade and forest trees, corn crops, &c. The destruction of corn is truly deplorable. Many a planter who had a promise of the most abundant crop, finds a large part of it totally destroyed, and the remainder materially injured. Some fields present the appearance of having all the stalks broken down; in others the fodder only is destroyed. But all have suffered.

From Wilmington.—There has been no intercourse with Wilmington by land since Saturday last; from which we were led to fear great disasters. We regret to state, that our fears are confirmed. From the proprietor of the Steamer Cotton Plant, which boat arrived on Monday night, we learn that the rice crops are almost totally destroyed, the grain having been unfortunately in a state to be blown off the stalk by the wind. The corn crops, too, he informs us, are injured to an immense amount, many shade trees in Wilmington blown down, and a great number of trees blown into the river.

No injury was done to the shipping.

A precious admission.—The Raleigh Standard, in groaning over the result of the election, utters the following consoling sentence to his brethren in tribulation:

"Considering the use made of the pressure of the times, by the whigs, for electioneering purposes, we may congratulate our friends that the mischief has extended no further."

Well may the Standard congratulate itself on the small extent of the "mischief." In the ignorance and blind devotion of its party to the will of its leaders, consists nearly all of its strength, and so long as the people *will not* listen to truth, so long as they will close their eyes to the pressure of the times, and to all the evils brought about by the misrule of the administration, so long may the "mischief" be prevented from extending.

The Raleigh Standard persists in calling Gen. Miller, the gentleman who opposed Gen. McKay in the Wilmington District, a Whig. Can it be possible that the Standard does not *know* that Gen. Miller has always belonged to the Jackson and Van Buren party? We can hardly believe it. The residence of the Editor of the Standard in that District must have made him too familiar with Gen. Miller's politics to admit of the idea. Gen. Miller is not and never has been a Whig.

The Western Elections.—In addition to the returns in our last paper, we are now able to give the result in the three States of Kentucky, Tennessee, and Indiana. And a most glorious result it is! In those three States, where a few years ago, the party held almost undisputed sway, there is now scarce a vestige of Jackson Van Burenism left.

The following are some of the interesting particulars:—

Kentucky.—In Col. Johnson's District, a talented young Whig is elected by a majority of 333 votes, notwithstanding Col. Johnson himself in person begged his old constituents not to permit his district to be lost, and particularly his own county, (Scott.) But all would not do. His district, his county, and his town, all abandoned him and his party; all gave majorities for the Whigs. In November last, Van Buren had a majority of 1662 votes in that District.

The following are the names of the members elected from Kentucky:

2d District,	E. Rumsey.	
3d	"	Jos. R. Underwood.
4th	"	S. Williams or R. Monroe (both Whigs—there being no Van Buren opposition.
5th	"	James Harlan.
6th	"	John Calhoun.
7th	"	John Pope.
8th	"	Wm. J. Graves.
9th	"	John White.
10th	"	Richard Hawes.
11th	"	Richard A. Menifee.
12th	"	J. Chambers.
13th	"	W. W. Southgate.

ALL WHIGS. In the 1st District, the only one not fully heard from, the Express slip from the Cincinnati Evening Post, of Thursday last, says, "Campbell (Whig) is elected beyond a doubt; majority not known, but believed to be from 4 to 600."

Tennessee.—We mentioned last week, the signal defeat of the Jackson party in the Hermitage precinct—under Gen. Jackson's nose—where his candidate for Governor received but 17 votes, whilst the Whig candidate had 101, and where John Bell had every vote for Congress but 13. We have now to record that Mr. Bell is elected, having received 4659 votes out of 5606. This is the gentleman whom Gen. Jackson was determined to have beaten, at all hazards.

Cannon, too, the Whig candidate for Governor, is elected by an immense majority—say from 10 to 15,000 votes.

Ten out of the thirteen members of Congress are decided Whigs. Among these is a son of Col. John Williams, and nephew of Judge White. (Another dose of wormwood for Gen. Jackson.) Young Crockett, the son of Davy, is also among them, a sound Whig, who distanced his Van Buren competitor, receiving as many thousands of votes as the other had hundreds.

A Whig is elected in Peyton's late District by a majority of 1746.

In the District in which the Whigs have permitted Col. Polk to be elected without opposition, the Whig candidate for Governor has a majority of 221, which shows how easily Polk might have been beaten.

The following are the names of the members elected. Those in *Italic* being Vans:—

MEMBERS ELECTED FROM TENNESSEE:

1st District,	Wm. B. Carter.	
2d	"	*A. M'Clellan.*
3d	"	——— Williams.
4th	"	Jas. Standifer.
5th	"	*H. L. Turney,*
6th	"	W. B. Campbell.
7th	"	John Bell,
8th	"	A. P. Maury.
9th	"	*J. K. Polk.*
10th	"	E. J. Shields.
11th	"	Richard Cheatham,
12th	"	John W. Crockett.
13th	"	——— Williams.

Indiana.—The whole Delegation is believed to be Whig, as follows: Messrs. Ewing, White, Graham, Raisden, Dunn, and Pitcher. The first six are certainly elected, and the last is believed to be. In nine counties, Boone is 67 votes ahead of him, and two counties to hear from, which gave a Whig majority of 308 in November last.

Two years ago, Indiana elected an entire Jackson Delegation.

Mississippi.—The Vans are doomed to disappointment, even where they have not been defeated. It appears that the Governor of Mississippi had no constitutional authority to order a special election, and that therefore Messrs. Claiborne and Gholson cannot take their seats in Congress until after the regular election, which takes place in November.

Alabama.—Messrs. Lyon, Lewis, and Lawler, (Whigs,) are re-elected; and it is probable that the old Van Buren members are re-elected in the other two Districts. If so, no change.

Rhode Island.—The election in this State will take place on the 29th instant, and is looked to with great interest, in consequence of the near approach to an equalization of parties in the House of Representatives.—There are strong indications of the success of Tillinghast and Cranstoun, the Whig candidates. Among other things, Wm. Sprague, one of the late Administration members, has come out in a letter, which is published, decidedly against the candidates of the party. He says, "On several measures of general policy, I have differed with the Jackson party, I have voted against them in our State Legislature and in Congress.—Since they have become more Loco Focoish, and seemed determined to sink or swim with this new system, DESTRUCTIVE AS I THINK IT IS TO THE GENERAL INTERESTS OF THE COUNTRY, I shall feel it my duty to express my sentiments, by giving my vote against them again."

Besides this, Gov. Fenner, a leading Jackson man, who was one of the Vice Presidents of the Baltimore Convention, but who has always scorned the treacherous and base course of Dutee J. Pearce, is out against him in the Providence Courier, and says that he will be defeated by 700 majority. So may it be!

Parties in Congress.—The elections have taken place in all the States but Rhode Island and Michigan. So far as the authentic returns have been received, the parties in Congress now stand as follows:

	Whigs.	*V. Buren.*
Maine,	2	6
New Hampshire,		5
Massachusetts,	10	2
Vermont,	4	1
Connecticut,		6
New York,	10	30
New Jersey,	6	
Pennsylvania,	11	17
Delaware,	1	
Maryland,	4	4
Virginia,	6	15
North Carolina,	8	5
South Carolina,	7	2
Georgia,	2	7
Alabama,	3	
Louisiana,	2	1
Mississippi,		2
Tennessee,	10	3
Kentucky,	13	
Ohio,	11	8
Indiana,	6	
Illinois,		3
Missouri,		2
Arkansas,		1
	116	120

Two in Alabama, one in Indiana, yet to be ascertained, and Rhode Island and Michigan yet to vote.

Shocking Casualty.—On Thursday the 10th inst. Mr. Sothey Tellington was thrown from his gig, near Cox's Store, in Sampson county, and so badly hurt that he expired in the course of two or three hours. He is supposed to have been very much intoxicated at the time. He was a native of Sampson county, and formerly resided in Duplin.

Shipwreck—14 lives lost.—The Schr. S. S. Mills, packet from St. Augustine to Charleston, was capsized during the gale on Sunday the 6th inst. and 14 persons lost—only one reached the shore in safety.

Langdon Cheves, who was formerly President of the U. S. Bank, declares, in a letter published in the Charleston Mercury, that he has always believed the Bank to be unconstitutional, and that his experience and observation have satisfied him, "that it is inexpedient, unnecessary, and dangerous."

The Madisonian, the new organ of the Rives party, and opponent of the Globe and Loco Foco party, has made its appearance in Washington. From the notices we have seen of it, we anticipate the waging of a hot war between the two organs. Again we say, give us the battle of the Kilkenny Cats.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

MR. HALE:—Please inform "Sufferer" and "Citizen." if possible, whether Timothy Snacks, Esquire, Editor of the Loco Foco, has obtained his wanted Spectacles, as we wish him to lend them to our Town Commissioners to examine our streets, lanes, drains and ditches, and more particularly to examine Ward No. 3. We are suffering, no doubt, and would like to have them by or before their next meeting.

CITIZEN.

August 22, 1837.

Absence of Mind.—Rouella, the celebrated French Chemist, was remarkable for his extraordinary absence of mind. One day in the absence of his assistant, being left to perform his experiments before a large class, alone, he said, "Gentlemen, you see this cauldron upon this brazier.—Well, if I were to cease stirring for a single moment, an explosion would ensue, which would blow us all into the air."—This was no sooner said than he forgot to stir, and his prediction was accomplished; the explosion took place with a horrible crash, all the windows of the laboratory were smashed to pieces, and two hundred auditors whirled away into the garden; fortunately no serious injury was received, the greatest violence of the explosion being directed to the chimney.—The forgetful stirrer himself escaped with the loss of his wig only.

Silk Goods.—The amount of Silk Goods imported into the United States in 1825, was $10,271,527; in 1836, $22,079,002.

Sugar.—The quantity of Sugar imported into the United States in 1825, was 64,480,041 lbs.; in 1836, 181,243,451 lbs.

MARRIED,

At Jericho, in Wayne county, by the Rev. G. W. Wallace, on Thursday, the 8th of August, Mr. HENRY ROBERTS to Miss ANN P. BRYAN, daughter of John T. Bryan, Esq.; all of Wayne county.

On Thursday, the 10th of August, by the Rev. Henry Swinson, Mr. WM. D. EDMONSTON, of Snow Hill, to Miss JULIA A. PIPKIN, of Wayne county.

In New Orleans, Mr. ALEXANDER PHILIP SOCRATES EMILIUS CÆSAR HANNIBAL MARCELLUS GEO. WASHINGTON TREADWELL, to Miss CAROLINE SOPHIA MARIA JULIANNE WORTLEY MONTAGUE JOAN OF ARC POPE, all of that city.

DIED,

In this town, on Sunday night, LENORA CROOCK, infant daughter of Frederick and Mary Miller, aged one year, eleven months and two days.

Near Mocksville, Davie County, on Wednesday, the 16th inst., Mrs. LETITIA CARTER, wife of A. G. Carter, Esq., a most amiable, kind-hearted and intelligent lady, aged about 30 years.

In this town, on Sunday, 6th inst. MARTHA ANN, youngest daughter of A. J. and Martha Erambert, aged 9 months 28 days.

'Tis done! Grand Mother! now I need
No more thy kind supporting arms,
To soothe my pains, and lull my head;
I'm going far from earthly harms.

At Philadelphia, on Saturday morning, after a protracted illness, Gen. RICHARD C. PARISH, of Florida.

Lately in Salem, N. C., CHARLES F. BAGGE, Esq., a wealthy and worthy member of the Moravian Society.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—AUGUST 23.

Brandy, peach,	75 a 80	Molasses,	35 a 40
Ditto, apple;	60 a 70	Nails, cut,	7½ a 8
Bacon,	11 a 12½	Sugar, brown,	7 a 11
Beeswax,	20	Lump;	16
Coffee,	12½ a 13½	Loaf,	18a 20
Cotton,	6 a 8½	Salt;	50 a 75
Cotton Yarn,	20 a 30	Sack;	2 50 a $3
Corn,	$1	Tobacco, leaf,	2 a 3
Candles, F. F.	17 a 20	Cotton Bagging,	16 a 25
Flaxseed;	$1	Bale Rope,	10 a 12
Flour,	$6 a 7	Wheat, new	$1 a $1 15
Feathers,	35 a 40	Whiskey,	60 a 65
Iron,	5½ a 6	Wool,	18 a 21

Donaldson Academy.

THE semi-annual meeting of the Trustees of this Institution will be held in Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 5th Sept next.

JAS. H. HOOPER, Sec'ry.

August 22. 1837. 55-2w.

Comprehensive Commentary.

THE 3d Vol. of this Work is just received, and is ready for delivery at the Store of

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

Fayetteville, August 22. 1837. 55 3w.

LOST!!

DURING the Storm of the 19th inst., a Note of Hand, executed by Thos. Munroe, for $21 50 cents, which Note all persons are forewarned from receiving or trading for, as payment is stopped.

MALCOM McINNIS.

Fayetteville, Aug. 19. 1837. 55 3w.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons whose Notes and Accounts to me are due, are requested to call upon *Gurdon Deming,* Esqr. and pay the same without delay. Those who promised to pay me before leaving for the North, and did not comply, are reminded that they have no excuse by my being absent, and it is expected they *will* make their *promise* good.

HENRY P. PECK.

Fayetteville, Aug. 18, 1837. 55 4t.

Valuable Lands For Sale.

THE Subscriber, wishing to remove to the West, offers his LANDS for sale, lying on the East side of Cape Fear river, eight miles from Fayetteville, viz:

850 acres, of which there is about 80 or 100 acres cleared and under good fence, with a tolerable Dwelling House.

750 do., joining the above, of which there is first rate Swamp Land: it is well timbered with white oak, red oak and hickory, and is an excellent range for stock of every kind. Also,

220 acres of Piney Land, joining the other, and on the Raleigh and Tarborough Stage Road, whereon the Dwelling House stands, with a good Well of Water, and quite healthy.

The above Lands will be sold low for cash, or young negroes.

HECTOR McKAY.

August 15, 1837. 55tf

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE SALISBURY ACADEMY.

DRAWN NUMBERS IN CLASS NO. 14.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
58 51 49 30 60 59 37 1 31 26 53 2 43 14

EXTRA CLASS A, for 1837,

To be drawn at CHARLOTTE, Mecklenburg county, N. C. on Thursday, 24th August, 1837.

75 No. Lottery,—14 Drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	10,000	is 10,000
1 Prize	of	3,000	is 3,000
1 Prize	of	2,000	is 2,000
6 Prizes	of	1,000	is 6,000
10 Prizes	of	400	is 4,000
13 Prizes	of	200	is 3,000
30 Prizes	of	100	is 3,000
40 Prizes	of	80	is 3,200
40 Prizes	of	70	is 2,800
50 Prizes	of	60	is 3,000
70 Prizes	of	40	is 2,800
100 Prizes	of	30	is 3,000
122 Prizes	of	24	is 2,928
122 Prizes	of	16	is 1,952
122 Prizes	of	10	is 1,220
5185 Prizes	of	8	is 41,480
25620 Prizes	of	4	is 102,480
31535 Prizes amounting to			$195,860

Tickets in the above Class may be found in great varieties;—Whole Tickets $4, Halves $2, Quarters $1, at

H. ERAMBERT'S

LUCKY OFFICE, Hay Street:

August 19, 1837. 55td

N. B. All orders for Tickets in the above Lottery *must* be post paid.

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Superior Court of Law, Spring Term, 1837.

Alexander Moore and Eliza his wife,

vs.

James Storm, Administrator with the Will annexed of Willis Pope, deceased, and Samuel Jenkins, one of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of Jacob Barnes, deceased.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Samuel Jenkins, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, *Ordered,* That publication be made in the *Fayetteville Observer,* for six weeks, that the said Samuel Jenkins be and appear before the Judge of our said Court, to be holden for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the first Monday after the fourth in September next, and plead, answer or demur, or the Petition will be heard ex parte and judgment entered pro confesso as to him.

Witness, Richard C. Bunting, Clerk of said Court, at office, the 4th Monday of March, in the 61st year of American Independence, A. D. 1837.

RICH. C. BUNTING, C. S. C.

[55 6t]—Pr. ad. $2 62.

☞ The undersigned respectfully asks of those indebted to him, on any account, a settlement at as early a day as convenient, during the present month if possible. His business will lead him to the North about the latter part of the month, if the requisite funds can be obtained. The payment of the generally small amounts due by the *two thousand* persons indebted to him, can be no inconvenience to *them,* whilst the aggregate would be very important to *him.*

E. J. HALE.

August 1, 1837.

CHEAP PAPER

For sale at the Book Store of E. J. HALE.

LAFAYETTE HOTEL.

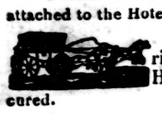
Fayetteville, North Carolina.

THE Subscriber having purchased from Col. Joshua W. Cochran, the unexpired term of his lease of the Lafayette Hotel, gives notice that he is now prepared to accommodate Boarders and Travellers. The House is commodious, well ventilated and admirably adapted to the purpose for which it is intended. The Parlors are large, well urnished, and calculated for private families The Stables, spacious, and shall be well provided.

The Subscriber feels grateful to the public for the patronage which the Hotel has already received, and will endeavor by care and attention to the comfort of his guests, to merit and enjoy a continuation of the same.

Cold and Warm Baths

attached to the Hotel, and *always* in readiness.



All the Stages arrive at and depart from the Hotel, where seats are secured.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

October 1, 1835. 57tf.

Sugar, Coffee, Molasses.

RECEIVED per steamer Clarendon and Wilmington, and for sale by the Subscribers corner of Hay and Maxwell streets.

200 Bags Rio COFFEE,
50 bbls. do. do.
70 hhds. Molasses,
30 do. Sugar,
30 bbls. Loaf, do.
75 kegs Nails,
20 bbls. Copperas.

Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Indigo, Cassia, Brimstone, Starch, Rope, Bagging, Malaga Wine, Glass 8 × 10 and 10 × 12, Hollow Ware, Weeding Hoes, Iron, &c. &c.

—ALSO—

20 Bozes TOBACCO,
30 bbls. Apple Brandy,
20 do. Whiskey.

WILLKINGS & BELDEN.

September 7, 1836. 5 tf.

SOUTHERN TONIC.
COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER,

And every sympton of general Debility, speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of this celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with the Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and have frequently been compelled to witness the entire want of success in the practice of the most skilful Physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Tonics—of which class of Medicines a very great variety have been recommended to the Public—all of which have had their advocates, and that which has been by far the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark and its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine*. There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when carried to a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the ears, nausea, and a headach, very similar to a bilious headach; and when it effects a cure it is seldom permanent. It was the hope of avoiding this state of things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surprised *even us*. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant; indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

We subjoin the opinions of a few individuals.

From Col. John B Hogan, Collector of the Port of Mobile—formerly Senator from the counties of Mobile, Baldwin, &c. Acting Adj and Inspector General of the Army in the recent Creek Campaign, &c.

Mobile, August 18, 1836.

GENTLEMEN—During the late Creek Campaign, I was attacked violently with Bilious Intermittent Fever, which for several days confined me to my quarters at Tallassee. Your "Southern Tonic" was recommended to me, and my friend, Dr. Bussey, actually rode from Tallassee to Montgomery and back in one day to procure me a bottle, which entirely relieved me, and enabled me, before I had taken half the quantity, to proceed on and join the army on Hatchachubba. Since my return home my son was attacked, and I sent into the city for your Tonic, and regretted to learn there was none for sale in Mobile. Cannot you send some to this place, so that our citizens may enjoy the benefits of the best medicine of the sort I have ever tried? Your attention to this request will confer a favour on the afflicted, and oblige one who has already experienced its beneficial effects.

Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. HOGAN.

Montgomery, June 30, 1836.

Messrs. Coster & Coxe—GENTLEMEN: I have used your Southern Tonic with unparalleled success. I cured four cases of Ague and Fever permanently with *one bottle* of this invaluable medicine. JESSE H. MOSELY.

From our representative to the Legislature, Col. Jno. A. Campbell.

GENTLEMEN—No medicine stands so high in my estimation as your Southern Tonic, for the cure of Ague and Fever. I used it at first by the advice of my family Physician, with success, and its effects upon more recent cases have been equally gratifying. Yours, truly,

JNO. A. CAMPBELL.

From Major J. B. MORSE.

DEAR SIRS—I had been afflicted with Ague and Fever for a long time, and although the remedies which were prescribed gave me temporary relief, yet none removed the cause of the disease, and thereby permanently cured me till I used your Southern Tonic. I did so. This gave the great confidence in it, and as I saw that you had recommended it in cases of debility, general weakness, and inactivity of the digestive organs, I induced my wife, who had been laboring under these symptoms for a year or more, to try it. She used one bottle with some evidences of an increase of health, and few bottles more taken in moderate doses entirely cured her.

Respectfully, yours,
J. B. MORSE.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, by E J. Hale, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 00 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.

Negroes wanted.

THE Subscriber is desirous to purchase 30 or 40 NEGROES, of both sexes, not under ten nor over thirty years of age, for which the highest cash prices will be given.

NEILL JOHNSON.

January 12, 1835. 19tf.

GROCERIES, &c.

THE Subscribers would invite the attention of Country Merchants and the public generally, to their present Stock of GROCERIES, which will be found to comprise as general an assortment as can be obtained in this Market, and to consist in part of the following articles, viz:

220 Hhds. Sugars and Molasses,
250 bags Rio Coffee,
25 do St. Domingo do,
25 tons Swedes and English Iron,
Sheet, Band and Hoop Iron,
Cast, German, Crawley, Shear, English and American Blister Steel,
100 kegs Nails,
75 dozen Patent Corn, Grass and German Scythe Blades,
25 do Frying Pans,
1000 lbs. Bar Lead,
100 bags Shot,
50 kegs Dupont's Powder,
12 boxes Lemon Sirup,
10 baskets Sweet Oil,
10 Hhds. Crockery,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes, assorted sizes,
12 do Spades and Shovels,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
25 kegs White Lead in oil,
5 do Red do,
50 dozen Spirits Turpentine,
Pepper, Spice and Ginger,
50 boxes 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Glass,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Train and Lamp Oils,
Trace Chains, Anvils, Vises, Sole Leather, Mill and ✕ cut Saws, Wagon and Cart Boxes, &c. &c.

Together with a large and general assortment of *Patent Medicines, Paints, Dye Stuffs*, &c. &c., all of which will be sold at the lowest Market prices.

HALL & JOHNSON.

Fayetteville, April 28. 1836. 86-tf

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Drug and Medicine Store.

Dr. Thos. J. Jordan

IS now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and extensive assortment of the above articles, which, in addition to his former Stock, makes his assortment entirely complete.—Also, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, HATTERS' MATERIALS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS of every kind, and PATENT MEDICINES of every variety; all of which he warrants to be genuine, and will sell as low as can be procured in this State.

—*ALSO*—

BERNARD'S REMEDY FOR ASIATIC CHOLERA, CHOLERA MORBUS, DIARRHŒA, and various intestinal disorders.

April 20, 1836. 85tf

THE subscriber has just received a large supply of the following articles, Fresh, genuine, and of very superior quality—

Gum Myrrh, Cayenne Pepper, Lobelia, Skunk Cabbage.

Also, TRIPPE'S CONCENTRATED SARSAPARILLA, for the cure of Scrofula, Mercurial, Siphilitic and other diseases which depend upon a scrofulous condition of the body. This article is prepared by a new process without boiling, and is warranted to contain in a concentrated form, the active principles of the soot obtained from the most approved species of smilax. Castor Oil, Varnish, &c. T. J. JORDAN.

August 18. 2tf.

New Goods.

JOHN MUNN

HAS just received his Stock of *Fall and Winter GOODS*, consisting in part of

7 Hhds. Porto Rico, } *SUGARS,*
3 do. superior St. Croix }
50 bags prime green Rio Coffee,
20 do. do. do. Laguira do.,
Imperial and Gunpowder Teas,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 tons Swedes and English Iron, assorted,
50 kegs Nails, 4d to 20d,
25 pieces Bagging, heavy 42 inch,
20 coils Rope,
Blacksmith's Bellows, 30, 32, 34 & 36 inches,
Anvils, Vises, Screwplates and Hammers,
Trace Chains, superior Axes,
3 fine twist double barrel Fowling Pieces,
Shot Guns, &c.

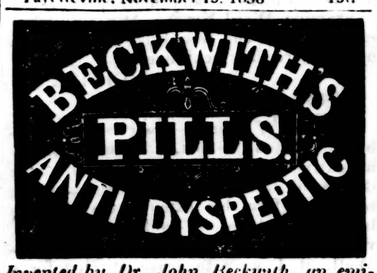
—ALSO—

DRY GOODS,

Hats, Shoes, Caps, Blankets, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms for Cash, Produce or good notes.

Fayetteville, November 15. 1836 15tf



Invented by Dr. John Beckwith, an eminent Physician of Raleigh, N. C.

THE Subscriber having been appointed *Wholesale* and Retail Agent for the sale of BECKWITH'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC PILLS, will furnish Country Merchants and others at a reduction proportionate to the quantity purchased.

They are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box.

August 2, 1834. E. J. HALE.

Just Received.

20 M prime Havanna Cigars.

HALL & JOHNSON.

June 28, 1836. 95-tf

NOTICE.

I FOREWARN all persons against trading for three Notes of Hand, all of which was made payable to Robert C. Hattaway, as follows, (viz.) one of Four Hundred Dollars, payable or due the 1st day of January, 1838, one of Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1839, also, another for Five Hundred Dollars, due the 1st day of January, 1840. All of the above mentioned Notes were given by me to the said Hattaway for a consideration which has entirely failed, and I am therefore determined not to pay the same.

HENRY T. WILLSON.

Anson County, January 23, 1837. 27tf.

Tailoring.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks for the very liberal custom he has received in his line. He continues in the establishment formerly occupied by Smith & Johnson, (McArn's new building,) where he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS in all its various branches, and hopes by assiduity and attention, to merit a continuance of the custom of his friends and the public.

DANIEL SMITH, (Tailor.)

Fayetteville, March 1. 78 tf.

EQUITY BLANKS.

Clerk and Master's Deeds,
Subpœnas to bring in parties,
PRINTED AT THIS OFFICE.

NEW WHOLESALE STORE.

350 PACKAGES.

IN addition to my former Stock and business, I am now receiving 350 Packages of Goods, all of which is entirely new, and has been recently selected by myself out of the late Package Sales in New York, with the utmost care, taste and economy, and which I am determined to sell on as good terms as any Stock ever before offered in this market, at *wholesale entirely* for *Cash* or on time for *approved notes*, (liberal discounts will be made for cash payments.) My assortment is *complete*, consisting of English, French, India and American Spring and Summer Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Drugs, Medicines, &c. &c.

I now invite customers and traders generally, to call and examine my stock; I can offer them such inducements as will ensure patronage.

Orders will be punctually attended to by

C. J. ORRELL,
Yellow Brick Buildings, Hay street.

Fayetteville, N. C., April 12, 1837. 36tf.

P. S. I will give my renewed attention to the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving Cotton and other produce for storage, sale or shipment, as the owner may direct; or any other business consigned to me. C. J. O.

Tonic Mixtures.

I DO not question the legal right, which every person has to throw together some bitter or other substances, and to send them forth to the world as a cure for Fever and Ague; this right, however it may have been abused, has been exercised at all times in every country where this complaint has prevailed; and we can now enumerate *thousands of remedies* that have been gotten up, sported their brief while, and sunk again into the oblivion whence they sprung.

But, I do most earnestly protest against the course which continues to be pursued by one person or set of persons after another, towards Rowand's Tonic Mixture. If a better, safer or more efficient medicine can be afforded by any of our quidnuncs or wiseacres, it is due to their fellow-citizens that it should be submitted for their adoption.

But we pray all who have any regard for the lives and health of the members of community, to desist from their attempts to imitate a remedy so exalted in public estimation, or to substitute for it such trash as can in no wise approach it in excellence, however easy it may be even for the *unfledged Tyro in Medicine* to resemble it in superficial appearance, taste and smell.

In order to protect those from imposition who may be inquiring after ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, and to assist them in distinguishing between the original and genuine mixture and the numerous imitations and substitutes which continue to sprout up in different points of the country, the names and whereabouts of such as have as yet been discovered are annexed.

Rowland's Tonic Mixture, by L. S. Comstock & Co., of New York.

Rushton & Aspinwall's Tonic Mixture, by Rushton & Aspinwall, New York.

Green's Tonic Mixture, by Butler & Clay, N. Y.

The Southern Tonic, by Coster & Coxe, Alabama.

Marshall's Tonic Mixture, by Charles Marshall, Philadelphia.

Cave & Schaffer's Tonic Fever and Ague Mixture, by Cave & Schaffer, Philadelphia.

The public may be saved from uncertainty as to the genuineness of ROWAND'S TONIC MIXTURE, by calling upon his authorized agents throughout the country, or upon application to the proprietor.

JNO. R. ROWAND, M. D.
260 Market street, Philadelphia.

February 23. 32tf

The Mutual Insurance Company of Fayetteville.

APPLICATIONS for Insurance against Fire will be received by the Secretary, from and after the 10th day of May, 1837.

A copy of the Charter will be furnished those who desire to examine the principle upon which the Company is formed, on application to the Secretary.

C. P. MALLETT, Pres'dt.
W. WINSLOW, Sec'y.
May 9, 1837. 40tf

GLAD TIDINGS.

Peters' Vegetable PILLS,

HAVING stood the test of experience, are recommended to the Public as decidedly superior to any combination of Medicine ever offered to the American People. The proprietor of these pills, being a regular bred physician, and having practised his profession extensively for many years in different climates, is enabled to offer to the afflicted invalid a medicine on the effects of which he is willing to risk his reputation.

He does not pretend that they are a positive cure, or even beneficial in every complaint, but he most firmly believes that in all diseases where a cathartic or an aperient medicine is needed, they will be found far superior to any of those drastic purgative medicines which are so much puffed in the public prints as purifiers of the blood. When taken according to the directions accompanying them, they are highly beneficial in the prevention and cure of bilious fevers, fever and ague, dyspepsia, liver complaints, sick headache, jaundice, asthma, dropsy, rheumatism, enlargement of the spleen, piles, cholic, female obstructions, heart burn, nausea, furred tongue, distension of the stomach and bowels, incipient diarrhœa, flatulence, habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, blotched or sallow complexion, and in all cases of torpor of the bowels, where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are exceedingly mild in their operation, producing neither nausea, griping, nor debility.

Wherever these pills have been once introduced into a family they become a standing remedy, and are called for again and again, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

Perhaps no article of the kind has ever been offered to the Public supported by testimonials of a character so decisive, from sources as respectable, or that has given more universal satisfaction.

They have the testimony of the whole medical profession in their favor, while not a single case of ill consequences or inefficiency can be alleged against them.

Hundreds and thousands bless the day they became acquainted with Peters' Vegetable Pills, which, in consequence of their extraordinary goodness, have attained a *popularity unprecedented* in the history of *medicine*.

The very circumstance alone, that *physicians* in every part of the Union, (but more especially in the Southern States, where they have long been in use,) are making free use of them in their practice, *speaks volumes* in their praise. Add to this the fact that all who use, invariably recommend them to their friends, and the testimony in their favor is almost irresistible. As an anti-bilious remedy, and to prevent costiveness, they have no rival. One fifty cent box will establish their character, and prove that there is truth even in an advertisement.

Prepared by Joseph Priestly Peters, M. D. at his institution for the cure of obstinate diseases by means of vegetable remedies, No. 129 Liberty street, New York. Each box contains 40 pills.—Price 50 cents.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Fayetteville, May 9, 1837.

☞ I am at present receiving South Carolina Notes in payment for Goods.

23tf. JOHN McARN.

JEREMIAH KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED a large and splendid supply of

SPRING GOODS,

The principal part of which were purchased by the Package,—among which are

850 pieces Calicoes, 275 pieces Ginghams,
175 pieces French Muslins, elegant Muslin Capes,
120 pieces Irish Linen, Table Covers from 6-4 to 12 4,
8-4 Linen Diaper, Long Lawns, Bird's eye Diaper,
250 pieces blue and grey Drills, Rouen Cassimere,
Crape Camlet and Princetta,
185 pieces Linen Drilling, very cheap,
Belt, Cap and Bonnet Ribbons,
Superfine blue, black, green, olive & claret Cloth,
Do. Cassimeres, striped, checked, and plain,
25 pieces 6-4 French Bombazine, some extra sup.
3 4, 7-8, 4 4 and 6-4 brown & bleached Damasks,
Plaids and Apron Checks,
Thread Edging and Lace, Bobbinet do,
With many other articles in the Dry Goods line, in all about

315 PACKAGES.

Country Merchants and others wishing to purchase by Wholesale or Retail, will please call and examine the Goods.

April 3, 1837. 35tf

WHOLESALE STORE.

300 PACKAGES

JUST RECEIVED by the Subscribers, in addition to their former Stock, making the most complete assortment ever offered in this Market, consisting of

English, French, India and American GOODS,

Hardware, Cutlery, Saddles and Bridles, Groceries, &c. &c.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

15 HHDS. Porto Rico SUGAR,
4 do prime St. Croix do,
10 barrels Loaf and Lump do
100 bags prime Rio Coffee,
20 hhds. Crockery, (ass'rtd for the country,)
100 cases Men's fashionable Hats,
20 do Drab and Black Negro do,
40 do Ladies' Bonnets, newest style,
30 do Mens' & Womens' Shoes & Brogans,
25 do Cotton and Wool Cards,
30 boxes Tin Plate,
20 do 8 × 10 and 10 × 12 Window Glass,
20 dozen Collins & King's Axes,
20 do Coffee Mills,
100 casks Nails, assorted,
100 dozen Weeding Hoes,
500 pair bright and blue Trace Chains,
20 dozen Scythes and Straw Cutters,
20 do Shovels and Spades,

Bags Pepper, Spice and Ginger, Powder, Shot, Lead, Smiths' Anvils and Vises, Madder, Camphor, Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Starch, Brimstone, Salts, Saleratus, Gun Powder, Hyson and Young Hyson Tea, Essences, Patent Medicines, &c. and other articles too numerous to mention,—at WHOLESALE for *CASH*, good Paper, or Country Produce.

Call and examine.

NOTT & STARR, *Hay Street.*

Fayetteville, March 29, 1837. 34tf

JUST received, Three Experiments of Living, and the Sequel to do.; Fourth Experiment of Living; Means without Living; the Pickwick Club; Mason's Farrier, Bell's Engravings of the Arteries; Comstock's Botany.

LAW.—Adams on Ejectment; Archbold's Criminal Pleadings; Selwyn's Nisi Prius.

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

Private Sale.

A NEW and elegant **BAROUCHE** and Harness, brass mounted, original cost $675, will be sold low for cash. Apply to

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

June 20, 1837. 46tf.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic PILLS.

THEY are neatly put up in tin boxes, with an envelope containing directions for their use. Price 50 cents per box, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug and Medicine Store of

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green street.

June 1, 1837. 44 tf.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR THE CURE OF

White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen.

ANOTHER GREAT CURE

EFFECTED BY GRAY'S OINTMENT!!

Raleigh, September 21, 1836.

I am now 58 years of age—when in my 17th year, I received a wound in my left leg, which become ulcerated, and continued so until the first of March last. It would occasionally heal up, and then break out again; but most of the time, it was in a very painful condition, the sore having extended to a large size, and become very deep. I tried many remedies to make a cure, without success, until I applied *Gray's Invaluable Ointment*, two pots of which have effectually cured my leg, and reduced it to its natural size. The cure would have been made much sooner, had I strictly attended to the directions for the use of the Ointment; but this I failed to do, while I took much exercise, and very imprudently used tight bandage. My leg has been well for more than six months, during which time I have walked much, yet it remains firm and free from all soreness or inflammation. After having been afflicted for a period of forty-one years, I now enjoy the benefit of a sound leg again.

LEWIS HOLLOMAN.

A fresh supply of the above article just received by E. J. HALE.

LOST,

BETWEEN Hay Mount and the Court House, a BREAST-PIN, (Gold Stone) with two Doves on the face. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at this office, or the store of Mr. Warren Prior.

January 10, 1837. 27tf.

Convention Debates.

THE DEBATES in the Convention for the amendment of the Constitution of North Carolina, for sale, and also for delivery to subscribers in this place and in Bladen and Columbus counties.

E. J. HALE.

February, 1837.

GRAY'S INVALUABLE

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, Old and Fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Women's Sore Breasts, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally.

Price $1 per pot, or $9 per dozen. For sale by

THOS. J. JORDAN,
Green Street.

June 1, 1837. 44tf.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING, Expeditiously executed at this Office.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber has received his Fall supply of Goods embracing a general assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Groceries, Hard-Ware, Cutlery, Crockery, and Glass-Ware.

—ALSO—

FUR HATS, and SEAL SKIN CAPS.

Together with various other articles too tedious to ennumerate all of which will be sold low for Cash or country produce, or on short credit for approved notes The public are invited to call and examine for themselves.

G. B. ATKINS.
Foot of Haymount.

N. B.—A few Hhds. and pipes of fourth proof French Brandy, Gin, Rum, and H. Gin, Maderia, Malaga and Champaign Wines, N. E. Rum, back country Whiskey and Brandy, &c.

G. B. ATKINS.

Oct. 5. 9-tf.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now receiving a general assortment of

Dry Goods.

—ALSO—

HARDWARE, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

GROCERIES, DYE STUFFS, &c.,

To which the attention of the public is respectfully invited.

HOOPER & MAC LAURIN.

September 20, 1836. 7tf

The Subscriber

IS just receiving at his Grocery Store, on Hay street, a fresh supply of

CONFECTIONARIES,

Lemon Sirup, fresh Lime Juice, French Brandy, Holland Gin, warranted genuine, Madeira, Sherry and Malaga Wines, Old Jamaica Rum,

And every article in the Grocery line, which will be sold at reduced prices.

T. J. JORDAN.

Steamer Cotton Plant.

THE new Steamer *Cotton Plant*, in connection with suitable Tow Boats, will commence operating on the Cape Fear River in fifteen or twenty days. The Proprietor is now constructing on the River bank a commodious Warehouse, where Goods and Merchandize, to and from the Interior, may be stored, free of charge and in comparative safety from the danger of Fire. Such fixtures will be connected with the Warehouse as to land Goods in better order than formerly, and without incurring the expense of drayage. The Cotton Plant is entirely new, with a draft of water adapted to the River navigation, and offers to the public the surest and most convenient mode of Transportation. Goods and Merchandize will be received and forwarded at the customary rates by

DOYLE O'HANLON,
Agent at Wilmington, N. C.
THOS. SANDFORD & CO.,
Agents at Fayetteville, N. C.

Fayetteville, March 10, 1837. 32tf

NEW BOOKS.

LIFE OF AARON BURR; Henrietta Temple, by the author of Vivian Grey; Wordsworth's Poems; Dutchman's Fireside, by Paulding; Book of St. Nicholas; Mrs. Heman's Poems; Parting Gift; Campbell's Poems; Sacred Poetry; Judge Tucker's Life of Jefferson; Spurzheim's Phrenological Works; History of China; Midshipman Easy; Rienzi; Morton's Illustrations of Consumption; Gray's Operative Chemist; Suddard's British Pulpit; Taylor's Holy Living and Dying; Girl's Own Book; Boy's do; Social Choir; Parlour Letter Writer; Preston's Book Keeping; Missouri Harmony; Course of Time; Sword's Almanac; Western Songster; Doane's Magrier's Midwifery; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

March 14, 1837.

NEW GOODS.

THE SUBSCRIBER is receiving a large Stock of **GOODS**, of every description, which will be sold uncommonly cheap, being bought recently at the New York Auctions.

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Cotton in the Seed.

THE SUBSCRIBER wishes to purchase and will receive at his Mill in Fayetteville, Cotton in the seed, and loose unpacked parcels of ginned Cotton, for which the highest market prices will be paid in money, or exchanged for Thread, from No. 4 to 16 inclusive.

C. P. MALLETT.

August 15, 1836. 2tf

Notice.

ALL those indebted to me are requested to settle the same with Edmund Blake, by the first of May next, or they may expect their notes or accounts to be placed in the hands of an officer, for collection, as no longer indulgence can be given

GEO. C. McNEILL.

April 11th, 1837. 36 tf.

ICE.

PERSONS wishing *ICE* can be supplied every day (Sundays excepted) during the Season, from 4 to 6½ o'clock, A. M., and at no times during the day unless in cases of sickness. All quantities less than a peck will be sold by the pound. Cash is expected on delivery.

THOMAS COCHRAN.

May 5, 1837. 40tf

BEEF and MACKEREL.

FOR Sale by the Subscribers,
30 bbls. prime New York BEEF.
30 do. No. 3 MACKEREL.

—ALSO—

10 bbls. White Havana SUGAR.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

May 16, 1837.

FOR RENT.

A TWO STORY DWELLING HOUSE, with an excellent Well of water in the yard, and a Garden. Apply to

JOHN McARN.

May 17, 1837. 41tf

Office of the Faetteville and Western Rail Road Company, May 22, 1837.

AT a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day.

Resolved, That in order to complete the Survey and examination of the country, now *nearly finished*, an Instalment of One Dollar on each Share be called for, payable on or before the 20th day of June. By the order of the Board,

E. L. WINSLOW, Pres't.

The Salisbury papers, Wilmington Advertiser, Lincoln Transcript, and Rutherford Gazette will give this notice three insertions. 43tf.

Murrell and Crockett.

A NEW supply, just received by

E. J. HALE.

June 21, 1837. 46tf.

To Hire.

A LIKELY Negro Girl, a good house servant. Apply at this office.

July 3, 1837. 48-tf.

Commission & Forwarding Agency.

THE SUBSCRIBER having established himself in Wilmington for the purpose of the above business, respectfully tenders his services to the public. Goods consigned to him will be forwarded with the utmost dispatch and every particularity observed.—Particular attention will be paid to the sale of Tobacco, Flour, Staves, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods, &c. as well as the purchase of Goods, &c. He flatters himself that a knowledge of his business, combined with unremitting attention, will merit a share of public patronage.

WM. O. [illegible]

REFERENCES—O. P. Stark, Nott [illegible] Haigh, John C. Latta, Jos. Baker, [illegible] Ray, W. S. Latta, Henry Horn. [illegible]

Dissolution of Copart[illegible]

THE firm of G. & L. Harbuttle is by mutual consent on the 8th inst. dissolved. All persons indebted to said firm will make immediate payment to A. M. [illegible] is fully authorised to grant discharges.

GOOLD HU[illegible]
LEVI HU[illegible]

January 17.

Notice,

THAT the Subscriber received Letters of administration on the personal Estate of Mathew Miles Draughon, dec'd, at September Term, 1836, of Cumberland County Court, and all persons having claims against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby requested to present them to the Subscriber within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery, and all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to pay the Subscriber.

WM. C. DRAUGHON.

September 5, 1836.

PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of North [illegible]

200 Dollars Reward.

WHEREAS it has been made known to me by the verdict of an Inquest held over the body of Turner, that A. G. Keys, of the county of Cumberland, was recently murdered in said county, and that one W. Coburn, (of the county and State aforesaid) stands charged with the commission of said felony; and whereas it is represented to me that one George W. Coburn is a fugitive from justice:

Now, therefore, to the end that the said W. Coburn may be apprehended and brought to trial, I have thought proper to issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of two hundred dollars, to any person or persons who will apprehend and confine him in the jail, or deliver him to the Sheriff of Martin county; and I do moreover by require all officers, whether civil or military, within this State, to use their best exertions to apprehend, or cause to be apprehended, the said fugitive.

Given under my hand [illegible] and the Great Seal of the State of North Carolina, at the city of Raleigh, this [illegible] May, A. D. 1837.

EDWARD B. [illegible]

CHRISTOPHER C. BATTLE, *P. Sec'y.*

G. W. Coburn is about 30 years of age, [illegible] feet 9 inches high, thick set, of an athletic muscular constitution, complexion ruddy, full face, speaks short and quick when excited, with eyes somewhat downcast. It is said he wore on leaving a blue cloth coat with [illegible] lar.

NOTICE

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of [illegible] & JOHNSON, are hereby notified that the subscriber alone is authorized to settle the same, and it is essential that the accounts should be settled without delay.

DANIEL [illegible]

Fayetteville, January 27.

HOLBROOK'S BELL

For Churches, Manufactories, [illegible] &c.

HOLBROOKS', the most celebrated Bells in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive orders for their Bells of any size, and of which they will warrant of the very best quality, not surpassed by any Bells in the [illegible] Also, Town Clocks, Church and Plantation, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MA[illegible]

N B. They will warrant their Bells, and if any fail to give satisfaction, they may be returned for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, October 20.

French Burr Mill Stones

For Wheat, and Colognes [illegible] Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of [illegible] would here inform those wanting them that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the stones *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair instead.

C. J. ORRELL,
Brick Building[illegible]

Fayetteville, Sept. 20, 1836.

LEETE & CO[illegible]

HAVE just received their FALL AND WINTER supply of

DRY GOODS

GROCERIES, HARDWARE, Crockery, Hats and [illegible]

Which they offer low for Cash or in exchange for Country Produce.

October 19, 1836.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture

FOR THE CURE OF AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Familiar Medicine. Just received by

E. J. [illegible]

December 6, 1836.

Iron and Molasses.

In Store and for Sale by the Subscriber

20 Tons Swedes Iron, (assorted)
10 do. English.
40 hhds. prime retailing Molasses.

THOS. SANDFORD & CO.

To Farmers.

JUST RECEIVED, eight and a half tons Nova Scotia PLASTER, the best kind for manure. Those that want rich land will do well to apply for this Plaster, as now is the time to use it advantageously. Call on J. E. Pate, two doors south of the Market.

Fayetteville, March 27, 1837.

Just received,

A FEW casks Thomastown Lime, [illegible]
20 barrels calcined Plaister Paris, for [illegible] ing or casting,
20 do. Nova Scotia Plaister, for Manure,
Hair and Laths kept constantly on hand.

All of which I will sell low for Cash.

He intends to keep a large and regular supply of these articles at all times, and from his experience for near 20 years as a Bricklayer and Plasterer can always speak confidently as to the [illegible] the articles.

JOHN E. PATTERSON,
3 doors South of the Mar[illegible]

February 22, 1837.

Blanks for sale at this Off[illegible]